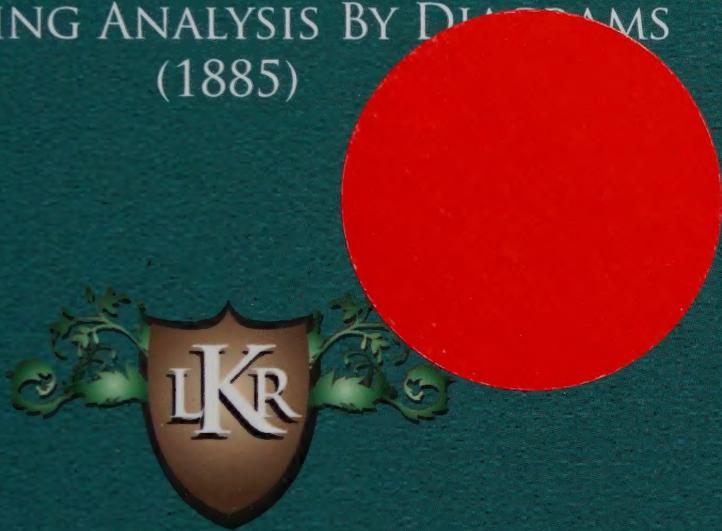


KEY TO HARVEY'S
PRACTICAL GRAMMAR
INCLUDING ANALYSIS BY DIAH CAMS
(1885)



THOMAS W. HARVEY
THOMAS EUBANK

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—♦♦♦KEY♦♦♦—

—TO—

Harvey's Practical Grammar

(REVISED EDITION)

INCLUDING

ANALYSIS BY DIAGRAMS

—BY—

THOS. EUBANK.

ELEVENTH EDITION

1913
J. R. Holcomb & Company
Cleveland, Ohio

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PREFACE TO FIRST EDITION.

It has been the author's experience as a school examiner, that teachers are better versed in Arithmetic than in English Grammar. If then, Keys to arithmetics and algebras are demanded, though the answers to the problems are published, much more are they useful to the more difficult study of grammar.

This Key is mainly intended for young teachers and for pupils pursuing the study without instructors; but even experienced teachers may derive from it many an excellent hint.

The views of other grammarians are sometimes given as well as those of Harvey; but teachers will find it expedient to stick to Harvey when teaching Harvey; stick to Holbrook when teaching Holbrook, etc.

The author has merely aimed to answer what the text demands, so that the teacher can use the exercises merely corrected for parsing exercises, if he finds his pupils depending on the Key.

THOS. EUBANK.

NEW MADISON, O., July 10, 1881.

PREFACE TO FIFTH EDITION.

To meet the demand for a *complete* KEY TO HARVEY'S GRAMMAR, eighty-eight pages, in which are presented Diagrams of all the most difficult sentences to be parsed, have been added to this work.

There is no question that Diagrams are superior to any other Analysis. The Brace System herein presented is believed to be the simplest and best of the many Systems of Diagrams in use. This system can be made *complete* by placing above and to the right of each word the number of its rule of syntax. Thus, "That boy spends his money foolishly."

boy¹ | That¹²
spends¹⁸ | money⁶ | his⁸
 | foolishly.¹⁸

THOS. EUBANK.

CELINA, O., November 27, 1885.

A KEY
TO
HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
BY
THOS. EUBANK.

EXERCISES CORRECTED (Pages 18, 19).

1. It is a pleasant thing to see the sun. Man is mortal.
Flowers bloom in summer.
2. "*Resolved*, That the framers of the Constitution," etc.
3. The town has expended, the past year:

For Grading Streets,	- - -	\$15,000.
For Public Buildings,	-	15,000.
4. He said: "You are too impulsive."
Remember the maxim, "A penny saved is a penny earned."
5. "The day is past and gone,
The evening shades appear,
O may we all remember well
The night of death draws near!"
6. James and Samuel went to Baltimore last August. The General Assembly meets on the first Monday in February.
7. The bill was vetoed by the President. John Jones, Esq. Richard the Third. "The opposition was led by Lord Brougham."

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8. "When Music, heavenly maid, was young,
While yet, in early Greece, she sung;
The Passions, oft, to hear her shell,
Throng'd around her magic cel..."

9. The Central Park; the Ohio River; I have read "Great Expectations;" The Mountains of the Moon are in Africa.

10. The Lord shall endure forever; Remember thy Creator; Divine love and wisdom; "The ways of Providence."

11. "I know that my Redeemer liveth;" "I am the Way, the Truth, and the Life;" "The Word was made flesh."

12. Those are Chinamen; The Turcomans are a wandering race; The Gypsies of Spain; The Indians are fast disappearing.

13. The Swiss Family Robinson; a Russian serf; "The rank is but the guinea's stamp;" a Cashmere shawl; a Damask rose.

14. The Emancipation Proclamation; the Art of Cookery; the Missouri Compromise; the Whisky Insurrection; "A Treatise on the Science of Education and the Art of Teaching."

15. I don't like to study grammar. I write correctly enough now. O, how I wish school was out!

PAGE (25.)—1. Horses are in the pasture. 2. A needle has a sharp point. 3. The clouds rested on the summit of the mountain. 4. The boys got into the boat, and rowed into the middle of the stream. 5. The king was overtaken by a shower a short distance from the avenue that surrounded the

NOTE.—In the following examples (N) designates a proper noun, (n) a common noun, (a) an adjective, (pa) a predicate adjective, (pr) a preposition, (ad) an adverb, and (c) a conjunction.

city. 6. Henry and Oliver are living with Mr. Fields, their uncle. 7. Cease from evil, and forsake wrath.

PAGE (26.)—A poor cripple lives in that cottage. 2. Those pupils are very studious. 3. Each soldier drew his battle blade. 4. Furious storms sweep over these lovely isles. 5. Seven vessels were wrecked in the late storm. 6. There are twenty dimes in two dollars. 7. The dry, hot air was still and oppressive.

1. I do not know where you live. 2. Who gave her that pencil? 3. She came from home an hour ago. 4. What have you there, my son? 5. Their house is much larger than our uncle's. 6. Your father is her mother's brother. 7. Whose farm is for sale in your neighborhood?

PAGE (27)—1. The farmer plows in the spring and fall. 2. Their father gave them money. 3. The great tears sprang to their eyes. 4. They followed the cattle home. 5. The landlord answered their question. 6. He ordered him to go. 7. The pupils who had passed a good examination, went home with joyful hearts.

1. A light was seen shining from afar. 2. He sent me a shell, picked up on the sea-shore. 3. A deer was killed by a

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man, ^{pa} running at full speed. 4. The house struck by lightning belonged to Mr. Ellis. 5. The letter, folded neatly, was put ^{pa} into an envelope. 6. My photograph, taken ^{pa} twenty years ago, has been lost. 7. The enemy, driven from the field, rallied at the fort.

PAGE (28)—1. He who gives cheerfully, gives twice. 2. His affairs were managed imprudently. 3. Proceed slowly and cautiously. 4. We shall never see his like again (shall see). 5. You have not acted wisely (have acted). 6. We must study diligently. 7. Our dinner, cooked hastily, was eaten greedily.

1. The boy fell over a chair into a tub of water. 2. I came ^{pr} from Boston ^{pr} to Cincinnati ^{pr} in 1875. 3. We rested ^{pr} by the roadside. He walked ^{pr} up the valley towards the house of his friend. 5. Walk with me ^{pr} in the garden. 6. I went ^{pr} to the doctor for advice, but he was not at home.

PAGE (29)—1. He is wise and prudent. 2. James or John ^c will call upon you. 3. I study because I wish to learn. 4. Neither Jane nor Sarah ^c was in the room. 5. I shall not go if it rain. 6. He is rich, but is very unhappy. 7. Worship the Lord, for ^c he is our God.

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1. ¹Hurra! we have won! 2. ¹Pshaw, that is nonsense. 3.
Ha, ha, ha! I am glad of it. 4. ¹Hem! did he say so? 5.
"O," said John. 6. ¹What, tired so soon?

NOUNS, (Pages 41 and 42).

13. The storm's³ fury¹ is past. 14. Henry's³ health¹ is good. 15. The king's³ palace¹ is on fire⁷. 16. Jane¹ borrowed Sarah's³ book⁶. 17. Mr. Johnson¹ sells boys'³ hats⁸. 18. The defeat¹ of Xerxes³ army⁷ was the downfall² of Persia⁷. 19. John¹ struck James⁶. 20. Joseph¹ bought the book⁶. 21. Peter¹ studies algebra⁶. 22. The horse¹ kicked the boy⁶. 23. The man¹ wrote a letter⁶. 24. Samuel¹ lives over the river⁷. 25. Martha¹ went with Susan⁷. 26. James¹ is going to Cincinnati⁷. 27. The boy¹ ran by the mill⁷. 28. "Friends⁵, Romans⁴, countrymen⁴, lend me your ears⁶!" 29. "To arms⁷! they come! the Greek⁵! the Greek⁴!" 30. "My daughter⁵! oh, my daughter⁴!" 31. "Your fathers⁵, where are they?" 32. "My son⁵, have you seen him?"

1. Johnson¹ the doctor⁴ is a brother² of Johnson⁷ the lawyer⁴. 2. Shakespeare¹ lived in Queen Elizabeth's³ reign⁷. 3. "Ah, Warwick⁵! Warwick⁴! wert thou as we are?" 4. Temperance¹ is a virtue². 5. "King Agrippa², believest thou the prophets⁶?" 6. The inferior animals¹ are divided into five classes⁷: quadrupeds⁴, fowls⁴, fishes⁴, reptiles⁴, and insects⁴. 7. The little army¹ fought bravely on that day⁷. 8.

NOTE.—Instead of parsing the nouns in full, (pp. 41 and 42) the rules for case and construction have been designated; other difficulties being treated in remarks. In the first eight examples, the nouns come under R. I.; in the next four under R. I. and II.

REMARKS.—Xerxes is masculine, singular. Army is neuter, singular. The nouns in the absolute case in 28 and 30 are of the second person, in 29, 31, and 32, of the third person. Greek is plural number.

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Where are the Platos¹ and Aristotle¹ of modern times⁷? 9.
I have seen Mr. Squires⁴, the bookseller⁴ and stationer⁴.

SENTENCES CORRECTED.

1. I have two brothers-in-law.
2. There were three knight-templars in the procession.
3. Nebulae are sometimes called star dust.
4. I saw the two Mrs. Jacksons.
5. He called at Steele the banker's.
6. The Joneses were all there.
7. The boy's slate was broken.
8. The men's wages should be paid promptly.
9. She is reading in her sister Susan's book.
10. He studied O. B. Pierce's Grammar.
11. He has octavo, quarto, and folio, among his books.
12. There are three chimneys on that house.
13. We regard them as singular phenomena.

Descriptive Adjectives (Page 45).—Unfortunate, hard-working, beautiful, English, costly, howling productive, marble, New England, Australian. *Hard-working* is compound and *howling* is participial.

NOUNS AND ADJECTIVES, (Pages 53 and 54).

1. ^a ^a A loud report¹ was heard.
2. ^a Fearful storms¹ sweep over these beautiful islands⁷.
3. Life¹ is but a vapor².
4. ^a These walks¹ are quiet and secluded.
5. I feel ^a sad and lonely.
6. The fields¹ look green.
7. He took a two-fold view⁶ of the

REMARKS.—Of the appositives, *doctor* is nominative, *Warwick* is absolute, and the others are objective. *Classes* and *army* are neuter. *Quadrupeds*, *souls*, etc., are common gender. *Platos* and *Aristotles* are proper nouns, used by enallage as common nouns.

NOTE.—In the following examples (pp. 53 and 54) adjectives, used as nouns, are marked as adjectives, with the rule for their case and construction as nouns. We think the better way would be to supply the nouns omitted. ~~The superior figures refer to "Rules of Syntax."~~

subject⁷. 8. Either road¹ leads to town⁷. 9. Each soldier¹ was a host² in himself. 10. Both horses¹ are lame. 11. Such a law¹ is a disgrace² to any state⁷. 12. Repeat the first four lines⁶ in concert⁷. 13. "My drowsy powers⁵, why sleep ye so?" 14. "One story¹ is good until another¹ is told." 15. The Australian gold-fields¹ are very extensive. 16. The floor¹ was formed of six-inch boards⁷. 17. None¹ think the great⁶ unhappy but the great⁷. 18. Our birth¹ is but a sleep² and a forgetting². 19. To make a long story⁶ short, the company¹ broke up and returned to the more important concerns⁷ of the election⁷. 20. Grim-visaged War¹ hath smoothed his wrinkled front⁴. 21. For nine long years⁷, session⁶ after session⁷, we have been lashed round and round this miserable circle⁷ of occasional arguments⁷ and miserable expedients⁷. 22. Dir with the mist⁷ of years⁷, gray flits the shade⁴ of power⁷.

23. Can storied urn¹ or animated bust¹
Back to its mansion⁷ call the fleeting breath⁶?

24. With secret course⁷, which no loud storms¹ annoy,
Glides the smooth current¹ of domestic joy⁷.

25. My opening eyes¹ with rapture⁷ see
The dawn⁶ of this returning day⁷.

26. With many a weary step^a and many a groan,
Up the high hill^a he heaves a huge round stone^a.

CORRECTIONS (Pages 54, 55).

Caution I.—1. A hundred cents make one dollar. 2. Mr. Percy is a humorous person. She is a heroine. 4. We traveled through an open country. 5. We are now an united people. 6. That is an historical fact.

Caution II.—1. Rascal formerly meant servant. 2. He is a better mechanic than sailor. 3. They gave him the title of duke. 4. We shall vote for Mr. Webster as senator. 5. What kind of man is he? 6. I have a sort of misgivng about it.

Caution III.—1. The dime is a tenth part of a dollar. 2. The eagle is a bird of prey. 3. The telephone is a modern invention. 4. The subject of his lecture was the steam engine. 5. The lion is the king of beasts. 6. The horse which you saw belongs to me.

Caution IV.—1. He bought ten of these horses. 2. I do like this weather. 3. What have you done with that umbrella? 4. Did you put those books on that table? 5. I wish you would write these rules on the blackboard.

Caution V.—1. He seems more cheerful to-day. 2. He is the most miserable man I ever saw. 3. Sharper than a serpent's tooth is vile ingratitude. 4. That is far preferable to being imprisoned. 5. Worse evils than poverty can be imagined. 6. This was the unkindest cut of all.

Caution VI.—All the examples in this caution are authorized; but they may be read as follows:

REMARKS.—Instead of parsing together such combinations as "but a," "such a," "more important," and "many a," the words may be parsed separately. *Host* and *powers* are neuter gender. *War* is a proper noun, masculine gender. *Session after session* may be parsed as an adverb, and *round and round* as a preposition, or the words disposed of separately. *Dim* and *gray* limit "shade;" or call "gray" an adverb.

1. Sing the first two and the last three verses. 2. I built the first five houses on that street. 3. Repeat the first three rules. 4. You may have cherries on the first two trees in the first three rows.

Caution VII.—1. We have arrived safe. 2. I feel bad this morning. 3. The country looks beautiful in June. 4. Things now look more favorable. 5. This rose smells sweet. 6. The relative should be placed as near as possible to its antecedent.

Caution VIII.—I will sell any of the four boats for ten dollars. 2. None of my three brothers went to college. 3. He paid each of the laborers two dollars a day. 4. Neither of the two horses pleases me. 5. They worship the sun, moon, and stars. 6. Each member is expected to contribute liberally. 7. Such as desire may remain. 8. There was not less than twenty tons of sugar in the warehouse when it burned. 9. There are fewer boys in school now than formerly.

PARSING (Page 62).

1. ^pHe¹ and ^pI¹ attend the same schoolⁿ. 2. ^pShe¹ gave her^psister^a a new bookⁿ. 3. Have you^p seen him^p to-dayⁿ? 4. ^pI¹ saw it^e with my own³ eyesⁿ. 5. You¹, yourself⁴, told me^p so. 6. The wicked¹ is snared in the workⁿ of his own³ handsⁿ. 7. ^pI¹ bought the bookⁿ, and read it^e. 8. They¹ live in ourⁿ houseⁿ. 9. ⁿI¹ see them on their³ winding wayⁿ. 10. For we¹ dare not make ourselves^e of the numberⁿ, or compare ^pourselves^e with some⁷ that command themselvesⁿ; but they¹, measuring ^dthemselves^e among themselvesⁿ, are not wise.

11. *My^p countryⁿ, 't is of thee^p,*

Sweet landⁿ of libertyⁿ,

Of thee^p, I¹ sing.

12. *Thou^p great Instructorⁿ, lest I¹ stray,*

Teach thou¹ my³ erring feet^p thy³ way

PARSING (Page 64).

1. The farm is neither *his* nor *theirs*.
2. Is that horse of *yours* lame yet?
3. I did not hear that lecture of *yours* last evening.
4. He is an old friend of *ours*.
5. This book is not *mine*, it must be *his* or *hers*.
6. That carriage of *theirs* is a very fine one.
7. Friend of *mine*, why so sad?

If we accept the class *possessive pronouns*, we parse as follows: *His* and *theirs* are possessive pronouns; their antecedent is "farm," hence they are of the neuter gender, third person and singular number, according to Rule IX. They are predicates of the proposition, hence they are in the nominative case. Rule II. *Yours* (2) is a possessive pronoun. If, however, the owner has more than one horse, the meaning is—(1) "Is that

REMARKA.—Instead of parsing "sister" and "feet" as indirect objects, they may be parsed as governed by [to] Rule VII. "Me" may be considered either direct or indirect object of "told." Instead of parsing "my own" and "his own" as compound personal pronouns, "my" and "his" may be considered simple personal pronouns, and "own" an adjective. "Wicked" is common gender, but "his own" is masculine. "We" is the subject of "dare," and "they" of "are." "Wise" belongs to "they." "Land" is in apposition with "country;" both are second person. "It is of thee, of thee, I sing," may mean (1) "It (the song) that I sing is of thee, of thee," or (2) "It is thou, thou, that I sing of." If we consider the sentence correct, we must adopt the first rendering, in which "thee" is made the object of "of." If we accept the second as the meaning, "thee" must be changed to "thou; the first "thou" to be parsed predicate-nominative, the second in apposition with the first; then "of" governs the relative pronoun. We may also supply the noun "song"—(1) "It is a song of thee," etc.; or (2) "It is thou, thou, that I sing a song of," etc. "Instructor" is a common noun, here used as a proper noun.

one of your horses lame yet?" Then we parse yours as common gender, third person, plural number, and objective case, the object of the preposition "of." If, however, the owner has but one horse, the meaning is—(1) "Is that horse of your owning lame yet?" (2) "Is that horse belonging to you lame yet?" The first of these readings makes "yours" differ from previous parsing in being neuter, singular. The second makes it a personal pronoun, common, second, singular, and possessive, used by enallage for the objective, governed by "of." The third makes "of yours" a double possessive, limiting "horse;" other properties like those of the second reading. "Yours" (3) and "theirs" (6) may be singular or plural. "Ours" (4) and "mine" (7) are plural. "Mine," "his," and "hers," (6) are singular. We think the best method of parsing all these words is to call them personal pronouns, in the possessive case, and to supply the limited noun; but when the limited noun is omitted, if we parse the adjective as a noun or adjective pronoun, or parse *which* and *what* in questions as interrogative pronouns, we can not consistently discard the possessive pronouns, nor parse them other than by Harvey's first method. His second method is analogous to that of calling the relatives *what*, *whoever*, etc., equivalent to *the thing which*, *the person who*, etc., and then parsing these equivalents; that is, we start out to parse a word, and parse something else instead.

PARSING (Pages 68, 69).

1. Those *who* sow will reap.
2. He *that* hateth, dissembleth with his lips.
3. They *that* forsake the law, praise the wicked, but such *as* keep the law, contend with them.
4. There is no class of persons *that* I dislike so much as those *who* slander their neighbors.
5. The house *which* you admire so much, belongs to the man *whom* we see yonder.
5. *Whatever*

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is, is right. 7. *Whatsoever ye shall ask in my name, that will I do.* 8. *He will do what* is right. 9. *This is the dog that¹ worried the cat that¹ killed the rat that¹ ate the malt that¹ lay in the house that⁶* Jack built. 10. *A kind boy avoids doing whatever injures others.*

1. *Who* is a relative pronoun; its antecedent is "those" or "persons" understood, hence it is common, third, plural, according to Rule IX. It is the subject of the verb "sow" or of the proposition "who sow," hence it is nominative, according to Rule I: "The subject of a proposition is in the nominative case." It joins the clause "who sow" to "those" or "persons," according to Rule XXI., which says "Subordinate connectives join dissimilar elements."

2. *That* is the subject of *hateth*; its antecedent is "he."

3. *That* is the subject of *forsake*; its antecedent is "they."

As is a relative pronoun; common gender, third person, and plural number, to agree with its antecedent, "such" or ["persons"]; nominative case, the subject of the verb "keep," or the proposition, "as keep the law."

As is really a conjunction—"such as those are who keep," etc.

I know that many grammarians say it is still a pronoun, nominative in the predicate with "are;" but it is similar to "than" in the sentence, "I will work in my own sphere, nor wish it other than it is." If *as* is a predicate-nominative with "are," so is "than" with "is;" but these grammarians tell us "than" is a conjunction, joining the adverbial clause to the adjective "other," so must "as" be a conjunction, joining the adverbial clause to the adjective "such."

4. *That* is neuter, third, singular, to agree with "class;" objective, the object of "dislike." *Who* is the subject of "slander;" its antecedent is "those."

Which is the object of "admire;" its antecedent is "house."

Whom is the object of "see;" its antecedent is "man."

6. We have three methods of parsing "whatever."

(1) *Whatever* is a compound relative pronoun. It includes both antecedent and relative. It is third, singular, neuter. As antecedent it is nominative, the subject of "is" (2); as relative it is nominative, the subject of "is" (1).

(2) *Whatever* is equivalent to "that which" or "the thing which." "Thing" is a common noun, neuter, third, singular, nominative, the subject of "the thing is right."

Which is a relative pronoun, etc., the subject of "which is."

(3) *Whatever* is a compound relative pronoun, neuter, third, singular, nominative, the subject of "is" (1). Its antecedent is some noun understood; when that noun is supplied, the pronoun must be changed to "that" or "which." "What," "whoever," etc., may be disposed of similarly. Our preference is the third; but we shall follow Harvey in the second.

7. *Whatsoever* is a compound relative pronoun, equivalent to "that which." "That," the antecedent part, being in the absolute case, by pleonasm; or nominative, in apposition with "that." "Which," the relative part, is the object of "shall ask." According to the third method, "whatever" is a relative pronoun. It agrees with its antecedent "that" in neuter, third, singular. It is in the objective case, the object of "shall ask,"—"I will do that whatsoever ye shall ask in my name."

8. *What*—"that which." "That" is the object of "will do." "Which" is the subject of "is."

10. *Whatever*—"that which." "That" is the object of "doing." "Which" is the subject of "injures."

PARSING (Page 70).

1. *Who*¹ saw the horse run?
2. *Whose*² house is that on the hill yonder?
3. *Whom*³ did he call?—James.
4. For *whom*⁴ did he inquire?
5. *Which*⁵ will you have, the large or the small book?
6. *Whom* did you take me to be?
7. *What*⁶ shall I do?—Wait.
8. *What*⁷ can be more beautiful than that landscape?
9. *Which*⁸ is the lesson?
10. *Who*⁹ told you how to parse “what”?

REMARKS.—Strictly speaking, “which” and “what,” when used in asking questions, are not pronouns, but adjectives, the limited noun being omitted; thus, (5) “Which [book] will you have,” etc.? (7) “What [thing] shall I do?” (8) “What [thing] can be more beautiful,” etc.? (9) “Which [lesson] is the lesson?” The interrogative is always of the third person. We generally assume the person and number of the pronoun, not knowing what the subsequent may be; they may or may not agree. Our own practice has been not to use Rule IX. We consider that in a grammatical sense the relatives are the only pronouns that have antecedents, and that gender, person and number belong to the pronouns in themselves, just as they belong to nouns. In the above examples, “who,” “whose” and “whom” are of the common gender; and except in the 6th, they may be either singular or plural.

6. *Whom* is an interrogative pronoun, common gender, third person, singular number, and objective case, in the predicate with “to be;” or it is the predicate of the abridged proposition “me to be whom.” Harvey says, see Elementary Grammar, Rule VI., Rem. 2, “A noun or pronoun following the infinitive to be, is in the same case as a word which precedes it.” But since Harvey takes the infinitive or participle, when copulative, with the following noun, pronoun or adjective, as one element, see pp. 171 and 183, we see no reason for not treating finite verbs the same. Thus, in the 2d above, “is house,” the predicate; “is” being copula, and “house” attribute.

RULE II.—“A predicate noun or pronoun is in the nominative case, except with an infinitive having an objective subject; then it is in the objective.”

II.

PARSING (Pages 70, 71).

1. *Who¹* is in the garden?—My father. 2. I do not know *who¹* is in the garden. 3. Tell me *what* I should do. 4. What vessel is that? 5. Always seek for *what* you need the most. 6. *Whose²* house was burned last night?—Mr. Hubbard's. 7. The boy closed the shutters, *which* darkened the room. 8. *What* is his name? 9. *Whoever* enters here should have a pure heart. 10. I gave all *that³* I had.

2. *Who* may be a relative pronoun, the antecedent being omitted—"I do not know the person who is in the garden;" or an interrogative, the question being implied—"Who is in the garden?"

3. *What* may be a double relative, equivalent to "the thing which" or "the things which;" "thing" or "things" being the direct object of "tell," and "which" the object of "should do;" or "what" may be an implied interrogative, the object of "should do;" then the proposition, "what I should do," is the direct object of "tell."

5. *What*—"the thing which" or "the things which." "Thing" or "things" is the object of "for" and "which" the object of "need." Perhaps "for" should be omitted, and "thing" or "things" be made the object of "seek."

7. *Which* is a relative pronoun; its antecedent is "the boy closed the shutters," hence it is of the neuter gender, third person, and singular number; Rule IX. It is in the nominative case, the subject of "darkened;" Rule I.—"The subject of a finite verb is in the nominative case."

8. *What* is an interrogative pronoun, neuter, third, singular. It is in the predicate with "is," hence it is in the nominative case. Rule II.

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9. *Whoever* is a compound relative pronoun; it is equivalent to "any one who." "One" is a common noun, common, third, singular, nominative, the subject of "should have." "Who" is a relative pronoun, etc., the subject of "enters."

10. *That* may be singular, or plural—"I gave all the money that I had;" etc. If we consider "all" a noun, equivalent to "everything," then "that" is singular.

PARSING (Page 71).

1. $\overset{n}{\text{Virtue}}^2$ is the condition^a of happinessⁿ.

2. $\overset{p}{\text{Ye}}^1$ are the light^a of the worldⁿ.

In this example the subject and predicate agree only in case. Thus, "ye" is common, second, plural; and "light" is neuter, third, singular.

3. That garment^a is not well made.

4. One ounce^a of goldⁿ is worth sixteen ounces^a of silverⁿ.

Worth is a predicate adjective; it belongs to the subject "ounce."

Ounces is a common noun, neuter, third, plural; it is objective, without a governing word; Rule VIII. Or "worth" is a preposition, showing the relation of "ounces" to "is" or to "ounce;" owing to whether we make the phrase an adverbial modifier of "is" (new edition), or a predicate phrase (old ed.). Or "worth" is a noun—"is of the worth of sixteen ounces," etc.

5. The prayers^a of Davidⁿ, the son^a of Jesseⁿ, are ended.

6. Every man^a went to his own^a houseⁿ.

7. The army^a is loaded with the spoils^a of many nationsⁿ.
"Army" and "nations" are of the neuter gender..

8. Be of the same mind⁷ one toward another.⁷—"Ye one⁴ [] be of the same mind toward another []; or "Be of the same mind, one¹ be of the same mind toward another."

The first is Harvey's rendering, in which we have the singular "one" in apposition with the plural "ye."

7. He¹ sacrificed every thing⁴ [that⁶] he¹ had in the world⁷: what⁶ could we¹ ask more?

Of the pronouns, "he" and "we" are personal, "that" is relative, and "what" is interrogative. "More" belongs to "what."

10. Who¹s here so base that would be a bondman?—"Who¹ that¹ is here is so base that he¹ would be a bondman²?"

Who is an interrogative pronoun, the subject of "who is so base."

That is a relative pronoun, the subject of "that is here;" it joins this proposition to its antecedent "who."

11. I¹ speak as to wise men⁷: judge ye¹ what I¹ say.

Men is the object of the complex preposition "as to;" unless we read—"I speak as I speak to wise men," etc.; then it is the object of "to." It seems better to consider "what" a double relative; the antecedent part being the object of "judge," and the relative part the object of "say." It may, however, be parsed as an implied interrogative, the object of "say," and the clause "what I say" be made the object of "judge."

12. Liberty¹ was theirs as men: without it⁷ they¹ did not consider themselves⁶ men.

Theirs may be parsed as a possessive pronoun; third, singular, neuter; nominative, in the predicate with "was." Or we may read—"Liberty was their right as men," etc. Then "their" is a personal pronoun; masculine, third, plural; possessive; it limits "right."

22 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Men may be parsed as possessive, in apposition with "their," "as" being considered an index of apposition (Harvey); or objective, the object of the preposition "as" (Holbrook); or a predicate nominative (Butler)—"Liberty was theirs as they were men," etc.

Men is objective in apposition with "themselves" (old edition); or the object of "did consider" (new ed. Rule VI., Rem. 4); or in the predicate with "to be" understood (Holbrook). Instead of parsing "themselves" as the direct object of "did consider," Holbrook and Butler make it the subject of "to be." Holbrook makes "to be" the object of "did consider"; Butler makes "themselves to be men" the object; "to be" being used as a finite verb. We would not supply "to be" because we can not always supply it; thus, "She called him a coward," would become "She called him to be a coward," which is nonsensical.

In the sentences, "I considered him honest," "I heard the wolves howling," "I know him to be a sailor," we consider the adjective "honest" a modifier of "him," the participle "howling" of "wolves," and the infinitive "to be" or the phrase "to be a sailor" of "him," rather than factitive objects of "considered," "heard" and "know." Hence we shall follow the old edition in parsing the nouns as appositives.

13. The death¹ of Socrates⁷, peacefully philosophizing with his^p friendsⁿ, is the most pleasant² that¹ could be desired.

14. O Popular Applause⁵! what heart¹ of man⁷

Is proof against thy³ sweet, seducing charms⁷?

By personification, "Popular Applause" is a proper noun, of the feminine gender, instead of "popular" an adjective, and "applause" a common noun, of the neuter gender. It is of the second person.

15. What black, what a n a a n p n
What ceaseless cares¹ besiege our² state³ ;
What strokes⁴ we¹ feel from fancy⁵ and from fate⁶.

16. Unveil thy¹ bosom², faithful tomb³ ;
Take this new treasure⁴ to thy¹ trust⁵ ;
And give these sacred⁶ relics⁷ room⁸

To slumber in the silent dust⁹.

"Room" is the direct and "relies" the indirect object of "give."

18. Thy¹ spirit², Independence³, let me⁴ share,
Lord⁵ of the lion-heart⁶ and eagle-eye⁷ ;
Thy¹ steps⁸ I'll follow with my¹ bosom² bare ;
Nor heed the storm⁹ that¹ howls along the sky¹⁰.

"Spirit" is the object of "to share." "Steps" is the object of "will follow." "I" understood is the subject of "will heed."

Independence is a proper noun; masculine, second, singular; it is absolute by direct address. "Lord" is in apposition with "Independence."

18 The gay¹ will laugh
When thou¹ art gone; the solemn brood² of care³
Plod on, and each one¹ as before will chase
His¹ favorite phantom²; yet all these⁴ shall leave
Their¹ mirth² and their¹ employment², and shall come
And make their¹ bed² with thee¹.

24 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

"Gay" is the subject of "will laugh," "thou" of "art gone," "brood" of "will plod," and "one" of "will chase."

These is an adjective, used as a noun. It is of the common gender, third person, and plural number; it is in the nominative case, because it is the subject of the verbs "shall leave," "shall come," and "shall make."

CORRECTIONS (Pages 72, 73).

Caution I.—1. I am sorry you can not go with me. 2. I hope you are well. 3. I came home late last night. 4. What do you say? 6. Going home late, I found the door locked. 7. I read "Snow Bound;" I like it very much.

Caution II.—1. Mr. Arter sells boys' hats. 2. The girls' bonnets were blown into the lake. 3. That house is hers. 4. Frances's mother is an actress. 5. Have you seen Mr. Pierce's new house? 6. Whose horse ran away?

Caution III.—1. He and I study arithmetic. 2. It is I, and not she, who wishes to see you. 3. You, and he, and I were boys together. 4. The doctor and I were there. 5. Did you say it was I who broke the window?

Caution IV.—1. To whom are you talking? 2. Tell me whom you work for. 3. He is a man whom I do not like. 4. Whom did your sister marry?

Caution V.—1. Those who are rich should not be proud. 2. The dog which you bought was stolen. 3. They have found the child which was lost. 4. It was old dog Hero which was killed. 5. They who study will learn.

Caution VI.—1. Is that book yours or hers? 2. I think it is hers. 3. That book is his. 4. He had no team; so he borrowed ours. 5. You did not see his horses or ours, did you?

REMARK.—"That" may be used in any of these sentences.

Caution VII.—1. The boys lost my ax, so I borrowed yours. 2. If you will go, I will pay your expenses. 3. I hope you will put money in your purse. 4. I will show you what we have, and you may take what will please you. 5. Learn your lesson, then amuse yourself.

Caution VIII.—1. The girls all screamed. 2. Mr. Snell has gone to Paris. 3. The dogs barked and the horses ran. 4. Many words darken speech. 5. Ella Jones is my classmate.

THE VERB.

VOICE (Page 78).

"Loves," "saw," have written," "declare," and "found" are in the active voice. "Was astonished," "was seen," and "was written" are in the passive.

If we give intransitive verbs voice. "should have waited" is in the active.

PARSING (Pages 81, 82).

1. I^1 have heard the bells^a tollingⁿ^{pa}¹².

2. He^1 saw the letter^a openedⁿ^{pa}¹².

3. Gamblingⁿ¹ is a crime^aⁿ².

4. Boys^a¹ like running^a, jumping^a, and skating^a⁶.

"Running," "jumping," and "skating" may be parsed as common nouns, or as present participles.

5. The vessel^a¹ anchoredⁿ¹² in the bayⁿ⁷, has lost her^a² sails^a⁶.

6. Having soldⁿ¹² my^a⁸ farm^a⁹, I¹ shall remove to Iowaⁿ¹⁰.

Having sold is a compound participle; it belongs to "I."

7. The burning^a¹ of the capitolⁿ⁷ was a wanton outrage^a².

28 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

8. Have you¹ seen strong men^a weepingⁿ^{pa}²?

Weeping is a present participle; it belongs to "men."

9. The general^a having been capturedⁿ^{pa}¹, the army¹ was defeated.

Having been captured is a compound participle; it belongs to "general."

10. Your^s remaining^p^{pa} here would ruin us^a all.

Remaining is a present participle; it is the subject of "would ruin."

All is an adjective. It may be parsed as belonging to "us," Rule XII.; or as being used as a noun, in apposition with "us," Rule IV.

11. Said^{pa}¹ but once, said¹ but softly, not marked¹ at all, wordsⁿ¹ revive before me^a in darknessⁿ and solitudeⁿ.

Said and *marked* are perfect participles; they belong to "words."

12. A man^a hardenedⁿ¹ in depravityⁿ would have been perfectly contented with an acquittal^a so complete, announced¹ in languageⁿ so gracious.

"A" and "hardened" belong to "man;" "an," "complete," and "announced" to "acquittal;" and "gracious" to "language." "Man" is the subject of "would have been contented."

13. I¹ heard the ripples^s washingⁿ^{pa} in the reedsⁿ,

And the wild water^s lapping¹ on the cragsⁿ.

14. Tolling¹, rejoicing¹, sorrowing¹,

Onward through lifeⁿ, he^p goes,
Somethingⁿ attempted^{pa}, somethingⁿ done^{pa},
Has earned a night'sⁿ reposeⁿ.

"Toiling," "rejoicing," and "sorrowing," belong to "he."
"Something" is the subject of "has earned;" it is modified by "attempted."

"Something" is in apposition with "something;" "done" limits it.

MODES (Pages 87, 88).

1. A great storm is raging. "Is raging" is in the indicative mode.
2. You may go or stay. "May go" and "may stay" are in the potential.
3. Bring me some flowers. "Bring" is in the imperative.
4. Hope thou in God. "Hope" is in the imperative.
6. If he study, he will excel. "Study" is subjunctive, and "will excel" indicative.
6. If he studies, it is when he is alone. "Studies" and "is" are indicative.
7. Were I rich, I would purchase that property.
"Were" is subjunctive, and "would purchase" potential.
8. Who will go with me? "Will go" is indicative.
9. Do let me see your book. "Do let" is imperative, and "to see" infinitive.
10. I must not be tardy. "Must be" is potential.
11. Lift up your heads, O ye gates! "Lift" is in the imperative.
12. Blessed are the poor in spirit; for theirs is the kingdom of heaven. "Are blessed" and "is" are indicative.
13. He should have told you. "Should have told" is potential.

28 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

14. They dare not puzzle us for their own sakes.
“Dare” is indicative, and “to puzzle” infinitive.
15. Let us not, I beseech you, deceive ourselves longer.
“Let” is imperative, “beseech” indicative, and “to deceive” infinitive.
16. God help us ! what a poor world this would be, if this were the true doctrine. “Help” is imperative, “would be” potential, and “were” subjunctive.
17. If a line is parallel to a line, it is parallel to that line.
Is is in the indicative.
18. If a plane intersect two parallel planes, the lines of intersection will be parallel. “Intersect” is subjunctive, and “will be” indicative.
19. “Could he have kept his spirit to that flight, he had been happy.” “Could have kept” is potential, and “had been” indicative.
20. Reign thou in hell, thy kingdom ; let me serve
In heaven, God ever blest.
“Reign” and “let” are imperative, and “to serve” infinitive.
21. Place me on Sunium’s marble steep,
Where nothing, save the waves and I,
May hear our mutual murmurs sweep ;
There, swan-like, let me sing and die.
“Place” and “let” are imperatives, “may hear” potential, and “to sweep,” “to sing,” and “to die” infinitives.

PARSING (Pages 112, 113).

1. ^p _v They¹ commenced plowing² yesterday.
Plowing is a common noun, or a present participle; it is the object of “commenced.”
Yesterday is a common noun, objective, without a governing word; or an adverb, limiting “commenced.”

2. $\overset{p}{I} \overset{v}{\text{seldom}}$ write letters^e.

3. $\overset{p}{\text{My}} \overset{n}{\text{father}} \overset{v}{\text{brought}} \overset{p}{\text{me}} \overset{a}{\text{some}} \overset{n}{\text{pine-apples}}$ when $\overset{p}{\text{he}}$ came from the city^t.

4. She^l had gone¹³ to walk¹⁷.

Had gone is an irregular, intransitive verb, in the indicative mode, present tense; it is of the third person and singular number, to agree with its subject "she."

To walk is a regular, intransitive verb, infinitive, present. It limits "had gone;" Rule XVII., or Rule XVIII.

5. When do you^l intend to return¹³ my^s umbrellaⁿ?

Do intend is a reg., trans. verb, active, ind., pres.; it is 2d, sing., to agree with its subject "you."

To return is a reg., trans. verb, active, inf., pres.; it is the object of "do intend."

6. The workmen^l should have been more careful.

Should have been is an irregular, copulative verb, potential, past perfect; it agrees with its subject "workmen" in third person and singular number.

More careful is an adjective, in the comparative degree; it belongs to "workmen."

7. Hallowed be thy^s name^l.

Be hallowed is a regular, transitive verb, passive voice; it is in the imperative mode, present tense; its subject is "name," hence it is of the third person and singular number.

8. Respect the aged^e. *Respect* is imperative; its subject is "you."

9. I^l could not learn¹³ to do^e it^t.

Could learn is potential; and *to do* infinitive, the object of "could learn."

10. The weather¹ was unpleasant.

11. He¹ should have been more industrious.

12. Shall I¹ assist you⁴?

Shall assist is a reg., trans. verb, active, ind., future, first, singular.

13. How many regiments¹ were mustered out?

Were mustered is transitive, passive voice, indicative mode.

14. Have all¹ the gifts⁶ of healing⁷?

Have is an irreg., trans. verb, active, ind., pres.; 3d, plural, to agree with "all."

Healing is a noun, or a participle used as a noun.

15. Remember thy³ Creator⁶ in the days⁷ of thy³ youth⁷.

"Remember" is in the imperative; its subject is "thou." "Creator" is a common noun, used as proper. "Youth" is of the neuter gender.

16. The poor¹ must work in their³ grief⁷.

17. We¹ were speedily convinced that his³ professions¹ were insincere.

Were convinced is a reg., trans. verb, passive, ind., past, first, plural.

Were is an irreg., copulative verb, ind., past, third, plural.

18. Hear, father³, hear our³ prayer⁶.

Long hath thy³ goodness¹ our³ footsteps⁶ attended.

Hear is imperative; its subject is "thou," and its object "prayer."

Hath attended is indicative; its subject is "goodness," its object "footstepa."

19. That very law⁵ that¹ molds¹, a tear⁶,
And bids¹ it⁶ trickle⁷ from its³ source⁷,
That law¹ preserves¹ the earth⁶ a sphere⁴,
And guides¹ the planets⁸ in their³ course⁷.

Law is in the absolute case by pleonasm.

That is a relative pronoun; it is the subject of "molds" and "bids."

To trickle is in the infinitive mode; it limits "it," Rule XVII. or Rule XII.

Law is the subject of "preserves" and "guides."
Sphere is in apposition with "earth."

20. Why restless, why cast down, my³ soul⁵?
Hope still, and thou¹ shall sing
The praise⁶ of Him¹ who¹ is thy³ God²,
Thy³ Savior², and thy³ King².

Restless is a predicate adjective; it belongs to "thou"—
"Why are thou restless," etc.

Art cast is in the passive voice, indicative mode—"why art thou cast down," etc.

Soul is neuter gender, second person, absolute by address.

Hope is imperative; its subject is "thou"—"Hope thou still," etc.

Savior and *King* are common nouns used as proper.

21. If parts¹ allure thee⁶, think how Bacon¹ shined,
The wisest⁴, brightest⁴, meanest⁴ of mankind⁷.

Allure may be indicative or subjunctive, present.

32 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Think is imperative; its subject is "thou," and its object "how Bacon shined," etc.

Shined is indicative.

Wisest, brightest, and meanest are adjectives, in the superlative degree; they are used as nouns, in the neuter, third, singular; and nominative, in apposition with the noun "Bacon." *Mankind* is neuter, singular.

22. If goodness¹ lead him² not, yet weariness¹

May toss him² to my³ heart⁴.

Lead is the present subjunctive, unless we supply an ellipsis; then we have "shall lead," future indicative; or "should lead," past potential.

PASSIVE FORMS (Page 113).

1. He *was beaten* with many stripes.
2. The sheep *were destroyed* by wolves.
3. Every crime *should be punished*.
4. You, he, and I *were invited*.
5. America *was discovered* by Christopher Columbus.
6. He *has been elected* mayor of our city.
7. The work *might have been finished*. "Were invited" is first person, plural. "Has been elected" is copulative.

III.

PROGRESSIVE, EMPHATIC, AND INTERROGATIVE FORMS (Page 113).

1. He *is writing* a letter.
2. They *should have been studying* their lessons.
3. They *were digging* for gold.
4. I *do wish* you were here.
5. He *did not commit* forgery.
6. How *do* you *learn* so fast?
7. Why *does* he *persist* in denying it?
8. Where *were you going* when I met you?

CORRECTIONS (Pages 114, 115).

Caution I.—1. I have always thought that dew falls. 2. He proved that the earth is round. 3. I think it is time for the bell to ring. 4. He told me that every star is a sun. 5. I did not know that brass is made of zinc and copper. 6. Heat radiates best from rough substances.

Caution II.—1. I came here last Saturday. 2. John did it; I saw him. 3. I saw an old friend to-day. 4. The bridge had fallen; it was broken in two. 5. The cars have run off the track. 6. The bells rang when we came into town. 7. The letter was written in haste. 8. He brought some snow into the house. 9. The wind blew the fence down. 10. His face has worn a sad expression for some time. 11. He lay down awhile. 12. Charles won the prize. 13. The vessel sprang a leak. 14. He climbed the tree and shook the chestnuts down. 15. Have the cattle been driven to pasture? 17. The boy had swum the river.

16 is correct; *weaved* may be changed to *woven*.

Caution III.—1. He has been tardy every day this week. 2. After I had learned my lesson, I took a walk. 3. They invited us last week. 4. He was under obligations to assist me. 5. John has been absent all this afternoon. 6. I knew the family more than twenty years. 7. I shall have lived here ten years next October.

Caution IV.—1. I have not learned my lesson. 2. It is not right to disturb the meeting. 3. Are you not going east this summer? 4. You might have known that I am not well. 5. He could have helped you, and you should have made him do so.

Caution V.—1. I will go; no one shall prevent me. 2. I would be sorry, if you should be sick. 3. If I should earn money, I would save it. 4. I shall not be at home to-morrow

evening. 5. We shall receive our pay next week. 6. Shall we have a pleasant time if we go?

Caution VI.—1. He has retired from active service. 2. He possesses a large amount of bank stock. 3. He had just returned from Boston when I saw him. 4. Evening had come before we reached the shore. 5. The men had all agreed on that.

Caution VII.—If he were rich, he would be generous. 2. Though he fall, he shall not be utterly cast down. 3. If it rain, I shall not go. 4. Be careful lest you fall into bad company. 5. If he plays, he wins.

6 is correct.

THE ADVERB.

PARSING (Page 120).

1. They lived very happily.

Very is an adverb of degree; it modifies "happily;" Rule XVIII.

Happily is an adverb of manner; it modifies "lived."

2. Why do you look so sad?

Why is an adverb of cause; it modifies "do look."

So is an adverb of degree; it limits "sad."

3. When spring comes, the flowers will bloom.

When is a conjunctive adverb. It joins the subordinate clause, "when spring comes" to "will bloom;" Rule XXI. It modifies "comes;" Rule XVIII.

4. How rapidly the moments fly!

How is an adverb of degree; it modifies "rapidly."

Rapidly is an adverb of manner; it modifies "fly."

5. He signed it then and there.

Then is an adverb of time, and *there* of place; both modify "signed."

6. I have read it again and again.

Again and again is a phrase used as an adverb; it modifies "have read."

7. He will do so no more.

So is an adverb of manner, and *no more* an adverbial phrase; both modify "will do."

8. The mystery will be explained by and by.

By and by is an adverbial phrase; it modifies "will be explained."

9. Perchance you are the man.

Perchance is a modal adverb; it modifies "are."

10. Whither has he gone?

Whither is an interrogative adverb; it modifies "has gone."

11. They were agreeably disappointed.

Agreeably is an adverb of manner; it modifies "were disappointed."

12. He lives just over the hill yonder.

Just is an adverb of degree; it modifies the phrase, "over the hill yonder."

13. Henceforth let no man fear that God will forsake us.

Henceforth is an adverb of time; it modifies "let," or "fear."

14. I saw him before he left.

Before is a conjunctive adverb; it joins the clause, "before he left" to "saw," and it modifies "left." If preferred, call it a preposition, showing the relation of the clause "he left" to "saw."

15. I will not be unjust.

Not is a modal adverb; it modifies "will be."

16. I have not seen him since I returned from New York.

Not modifies "have seen." *Since* is a conjunctive adverb; it modifies "returned." Or it is a preposition, showing the relation of the clause "I returned from New York" to "have seen."

17. Doubtless, ye are the people.

Doubtless is a modal adverb; it modifies the proposition "ye are the people," or the verb "are;" or it is independent.

18. Perhaps I shall go.

Perhaps is a modal adverb; it modifies "shall go."

If the words of the adyberbial phrases be parsed separately, "and" is a conjunction, and the other words adverbs; "no" modifies "more," and "more" modifies "will do."

CORRECTIONS (Pages 120, 121).

Caution I.—1. I feel tolerably well. 2. She dresses neatly. 3. I was exceedingly glad to hear from you. 4. He was so angry that he could scarcely speak. 5. You do not speak distinctly enough. 6. You ought to read more slowly. 7. He was nearly famished. 8. We walked carefully over the rough ground. 9. You ought to value his friendship highly.

Caution II.—1. The train waits for no one. 2. We did not find any one at home. 3. The boys want no holidays. 4. You look no older than you did ten years ago. 5. Nothing can be done about it now. 6. The doctor said she would never be better. 7. I had no money left when I arrived home.

THE PREPOSITION.

PARSING (Page 125).

1. Will you go with me into the garden?

With is a preposition; it shows the relation of "me" to "will go;" Rule XIX.

Into is a preposition; it shows the relation of "garden" to "will go."

2. In my Father's house are many mansions.

In is a prepositon; it shows the relation of "house" to "are."

3. We went over the river, through the corn-fields, into the woods yonder.

Over shows the relation of "river" to "went;" *through* of "corn-fields" to "went;" and *into* of "woods" to "went."

4. I am not satisfied as to that affair.

As to is a complex preposition; it shows the relation of "affair" to "am satisfied."

5. All came but Mary.

But is a preposition; it shows the relation of "Mary" to "all."

6. The Rhone flows out from among the Alps.

From among shows the relation of "Alps" to "flows." There is really an ellipsis—"from a place among the Alps." "From" shows the relation of the omitted noun to "flows;" and "among" of "Alps" to the omitted noun.

7. He went from St. Louis, across the plains, to California.

From shows the relation of "St. Louis" to "went;" *across* of "plains" to "went;" and *to* of "California" to "went."

8. Light moves in straight lines, and in all directions, from the point of emission.

In shows the relation of "lines" to "moves"; *in* of "directions" to "moves;" *from* of "point" to "moves;" and *if* "emission" to "point."

9. They went aboard the ship.

Aboard is a preposition; it shows the relation of "ship" to "went."

10. Night, sable goddess! from her ebon throne,

In rayless majesty, now stretches forth

Her leaden sceptre o'er a slumbering world.

From shows the relation of "throne" to "stretches;" *in* shows the relation of "majesty" to "Night," or to "stretches;" *over* of "world" to "stretches."

88 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

CORRECTIONS (Page 127).

1. Divide the money between the two boys.
2. I will pay you next week.
3. Washington was a friend to his country.
4. He put the money into his pocket.
5. Where is the key of that trunk?
6. We arrived at Cleveland on Friday.

The 7th is correct; we differ *with* others in *opinion*; but differ *from* them in *character*.

8. Never depart from the straight path.
9. He went out on a fine morning, with a bundle in his hand.
10. I wish I had staid at home.
11. He depends upon his daily labor for his support.
12. He boasted of his standing in society.
13. My father and mother are at church.
14. The still, sultry morning was followed by a hail-storm.
15. He was eager to make money.
17. He has gone west, accompanied by his wife.
18. We ought to profit by the errors of others.
19. You look different from what I had supposed.

THE CONJUNCTION.

PARSING (Pages 130, 131).

1. I am a poor man², and argue with you⁷, and convince you⁶.

I is the subject of the verbs, "am," "argue," and "convince."

And is a coordinate conjunction; it joins "argue" to "am;" Rule XX.

The second "and" joins "convince" to "argue."

2. He'd sooner die than ask you or any man⁶ for a shilling⁷.

Sooner is an adverb, in the comparative degree; it modifies "would die."

Than is a subordinate conjunction; it joins "he would ask you or any man for a shilling" to "sooner;" Rule XXI.

You is a personal pronoun, masculine, second, singular, objective, the direct object of "would ask." *Or* joins "man" to "you."

For shows the relation of "shilling" to "would ask."

3. Talent¹ is¹³ something¹, but²⁰ tact¹ is¹³ every¹² thing².

4. Neither military¹² nor civil¹² pomp¹ was⁸ wanting.

Neither..nor are correlative conjunctions; "neither" introduces and "nor" connects "pomp" and "pomp."

Wanting is a predicate adjective; it belongs to "pomp."

5. The truth¹ is¹², that I¹ am tired of¹⁹ ticking⁷.

That is a subordinate conjunction; it introduces the predicate clause.

Am tired is a reg., trans. verb, passive, ind., pres., first, sing.

6. I remember a mass⁶ of things, but nothing⁸ distinctly¹⁸.

But is a coordinate conjunction; it connects "I remember a mass of things" and "I remember nothing distinctly."

7. I alone was solitary and idle.

Alone, solitary, and idle belong to "I"

8. Both the ties¹ of nature and the dictates¹ of policy demand this⁸.

Both..and are correlative conjunctions; "both" introduces and "and" connects "ties" and "dictates."

9. There was no reply¹, for a slight fear⁸ was upon every man.

There is an expletive adverb. *For* is a subordinate conjunction; it joins "a slight fear was upon ev'ry man" to "was."

10. No man more highly esteems or honors the British troops than I do.

Man is the subject and *troops* the object of "esteems" and "honors."

More highly modifies both verbs. *Than* joins "I do esteem and honor them" to "more highly."

EDITION ENGLISH GRAMMAR

The other function is that of reflecting and suffer-

ing. In all infinitive forms it enables marches.

It is used in present participles; they belong

to the class like "a and on"; but there is
a difference in the before mentioned on and on, inflec-

tions. That "on" is a co-ordinate adverb; and

that "a" is a simple adverb.

It is used with "knowledge", and "

desire", "wishes", "wishes".

It joins its object to

the antecedent, as a growing and becoming,

as culture conceives it.

It is culture which is the true charac-

teristic of the antecedent, or it is a growing

which culture conceives

beside "culture". "But" connects the

antecedent and the things are predicate nouns.

"I must be a man."

"But" as if you taught them not.

"I must be required." It connects "must be"

and "teach them not."

"Beside the virtues" and "the vices"

"I would speak less long".

And the vices - "vices" and "vices."

"would limit - more." Long modifies

and then think that his silence.

How modifies "long," and *long* modifies "didst think." *That* introduces the object clause.

17. *Vice*¹ is a monster² of so frightful¹² mien⁷,
As to be hated¹⁷ needs¹³ but¹⁴ to be seen⁶;
But²⁰ seen¹² too oft, familiar¹² with her face⁷,
We¹ first endure¹³, then pity¹³, then embrace¹⁴.

Vice is a proper noun, feminine gender. *As* is a conj. adv.; it joins "as to be hated she needs but to be seen" to "so" (Butler), or to "frightful" (Harvey); it modifies "needs." Of the infinitives, *to be hated* limits "needs," and *to be seen* is the object of "needs."

Of the adverbs, *so* modifies "frightful;" *but* modifies "to be seen;" *too* modifies "oft," *oft* modifies "is seen," and *first* modifies "endure."

Then is properly an adverb—"and then we pity her and then we embrace her;" but if "and" is not supplied, we must consider "then" a coördinate conjunction.

There is one other ellipsis—"but if she is seen too oft," etc.
Familiar belongs to *we*.

CORRECTIONS.

Caution I.—1. They live in houses as we do. 2. We ought to be industrious and economical, as our forefathers were. 3. The answer is the same as that in the book. 4. He reads for no other purpose than to pass away the time. 5. This is the reason why I staid at home. 6. Shall I not go unless you go with me?

Caution II.—1. My sister and I were at the concert last evening. 2. Mr. Brown and Mr. Shriver are opening a new coal mine. 3. He told me that he was going to Oregon. 4. Father said that he believed he would sell his farm.

INTERJECTION.

PARSING (Page 133).

1. Hⁱ ! laughest¹³ thou¹⁹. *Ha* is an interjection.

i v ad

2. Heigh ! sirs⁶, what a noise⁶ you¹ make here.

What a is an adjective ; it belongs to "noise."

i i ad v n

3. Huzza ! huzza ! long live Lord Robin.

Live is an imperative of the third person ; its subject is "Lord Robin."

i v v v a

4. Aha ! it¹ is a sight² to freeze¹⁷ one⁶. *To freeze* limits "sight."

v v a

5. Let them⁶ be¹⁷ desolate for a reward⁷ of their shame⁷

i i

which¹ say unto me, Aha ! aha !

Them is the antecedent of "which." *To be* and *desolate* belong to "them." The object of "say" is "Aha ! aha !" an exclamatory fragment of a sentence.

i c

6. Oh, that the salvation¹ of Israel⁷ were come¹³ out of Zion⁷ !

That is an introductory conjunction. *Were come* is used for "had come."

Out of is a complex preposition ; it shows the relation of "Zion" to "were come."

7. Alas ! all earthly good¹ still blends itself⁶ with home⁷.

i i v

8. Tush ! tush ! man⁵, I¹ made no reference⁶ to you⁷:

i a a v

9. Hark ! what nearer war-drum¹ shakes the gale⁶ ?

i ad v

10. Soft ! I¹ did but dream ! *But* limits "did dream"

i

11. What ! old acquaintance⁵ ! could not all this flesh¹

Keep ^{ad} in a little life⁶? Poor Jack⁵, farewell!¹

I¹ could have better spared a better man⁶.

Of the adverbs, "not" and "in" modify "could keep," and "better" modifies "could have spared."

PARSING (Pages 133, 134, and 135).

1. A mercenary informer knows no distinction.

2. I send you⁴ here a sort⁶ of allegory.

Sort is the direct and *you* the indirect object of "send."

3. Our island home is far beyond the sea.

Island is an adj.; it belongs to home. *Far* is an adv.; it modifies "beyond the sea."

4. Love took up the harp⁶ of life, and smote on all the chords⁷ with might⁷.

Love is a proper noun, of the masculine gender; it is the subject of "took" and "smote." *With* shows the relation of "might" to "smote."

5. Your³ If⁴ is the only peace-maker²; much virtue in If⁷.
Virtue is the subject of "is" understood.

6. He is very prodigal of his ohs⁷ and ahs⁷.

Very modifies "prodigal," and *prodigal* belongs to "he."

7. He looked upward at the rugged heights that towered
above him in the gloom.

8. He¹ possessed that rare union⁶ of reason⁷, simplicity⁷, and
vehemence⁷, which formed the prince⁶ of orators⁷.

Union is the antecedent of the relative "which."

9. Mark well my fall⁶, and that⁸ that¹ ruined me⁸.

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Mark is in the imperative mode; second, singular; "fall" and "that" are its objects.

10. The ⁿjingling¹ of the guinea⁷ helps the hurt^v that^p honorⁿ
^v feels.

11. His qualities¹ were so happily blended, that the result¹
^a was a great and perfect whole².

Instead of parsing "so..that" as correlative conjunctions, we prefer parsing "so" as an adverb, limiting "happily;" and "that" as a conjunction or conjunctive adverb, joining the subordinate clauses to "so" or to "happily." *Happily* modifies "were blended."

12. There is no joy but calm.

There is an expletive adverb. *Joy* is the subject of "is." *Is* is not copulative. *But* is a prep.; it shows the relation of "calm" to "joy."

13. I must be cruel, only to be kind.

Both verbs are copulative; *to be* limits "must be." *Only* limits "kind." *Cruel* and *kind* belong to "I."

14. Why are we¹ weighed upon with heaviness⁷?

Why is an adverb; it modifies "are weighed upon."

Are weighed upon is an agglutinated verb; trans., passive, ind., etc.

15. Now blessings light on him that¹ first invented sleep⁸; it covers a man⁶ all over, thoughts and all, like a cloak.

Now is an expletive adverb. *Light* is an imperative, of the third person; its subject is "blessings." *All over* is an adverbial phrase; it modifies "covers." *Thoughts* and *all* are in apposition with "man;" or objects of "covers" understood—"it cover thoughts and all," etc.

Like is a preposition; it shows the relation of "cloak" to "covers."

Or call "like" an adverb; and "cloak" the object of "to" understood, or objective without a governing word.

IV.

16. Many^a a morning^b on the moorlands^c did we hear the copeses^d ring.^e

On shows the relation of "moorlands" to "did hear," or to "being"—"we being on the moorlands," etc. *To ring* limits copeses.

17. He^a stretched out his right hand^b at these words^c, and laid it^d gently on the boy's head.^e

At shows the relation of "words" to "stretched;" and *on* of "head" to "laid." *And* joins "laid" to "stretched."

18. He^a acted ever as if his country's welfare^b, and that^c alone^d was the moving spirit.^e

As if may be parsed as a subord. conj., joining its clause to "acted;" but we prefer reading—"as he would act if," etc. Then, "as" is a conj. ad.; it joins "as he would act" to "acted;" it modifies "would act."

And connects the clauses, "his country welfare was the moving spirit" and "that alone was it;" rather than "welfare" and "that."

Alone belongs to "that," or supply "welfare."

Is not *spirit* the subject and *welfare* the predicate?

19. The great contention^a of criticism^b is to find the faults^c of the moderns^d, and the beauties^e of the ancients^f. Whilst an author^g is yet living, we^h estimate his powersⁱ by his worst performance^j; and when he^k is dead, we^l estimate them^m by his bestⁿ.

To find is an irreg. trans. verb, active, inf., pres.; it is used as a noun, in the pred. with "is." *And* connects "faults" and "beauties."

Whilst is a conj. adv.; it joins "whilst an author is yet living" to "estimate;" it modifies "is living." *When* is a conj. adv.; it joins "when he is dead" to "estimate." *And* connects the two members.

20. $\overset{v}{I}$ will work in my own^s sphere^t, nor wish it^e other than $\overset{v}{it}^1$ $\overset{p}{is}$.

Nor is a coörd. conj.; it joins the clause "will I wish it other," etc., to the preceding.

Other is an adj.; comparative degree; it belongs to "it." *Than* joins "it is" to "other."

21. $\overset{v}{As}$ his authority¹ was undisputed, so $\overset{v}{it}^1$ required no jealous precautions^e, no rigorous severity^e.

As..so may be parsed as correlative conjunctions; "as" introducing and "so" connecting the two clauses. We consider the clause introduced by "so" as the principal clause; "required" being modified by "as his authority was undisputed;" "as" the connective—"because."

22. Like all men^t of genius^t, he^t delighted to take^t refugeⁿ in poetry^t.

Like is a prep.; it shows the relation of "men" to "delighted."

To take limits "delighted."

23. To know how to say what other people¹ only think, is what makes men^e poets⁴ and sages⁴; and to dare to say what others¹ only dare to think makes men^e martyrs⁴, or reformers⁴, or both⁴.

Of the infinitives, "to know" is the subject or "is;" "to say" is the object of "to know;" "to dare" is the subject of "makes;" "to say" is the object of "to dare;" "to think" is the object of "dare." Of the adverbs, "how" limits "to say;" "only" limits "think;" "only" limits "to think." *What*—*"that which."* Of the first, "that" is the object of "to say," and "which" the object of "to think;" of the second, "that" is nom. in pred. with "is," and "which" the subject of "makes;" of the third, "that" is object of "to say," and "which" of "to think."

If instead of parsing "both" as an adj. used as a noun, in apposition with "men," we read—"both martyrs and reformers," "both..and" are correlative conjunctions.

24. That⁵ done, she turned to the old man⁷ with a lovely smile⁷ upon her³ face⁷—such, they said, as they had never seen, and never could forget—and clung with both her³ arms⁷
about his neck⁷.

That is absolute with "done" or "being done;" the participle belongs to it.

She is subject of "turned" and "clung;" "and" connects these verbs.

With shows the relation of "smile" to "she;" *upon* of "face" to "smile."

Read the parenthetical member thus: "they¹ said it¹ was such a smile² as they¹ had never seen and never could forget."^v

Said governs the clause following it. *As* is a relative pronoun; its antecedent is "smile;" it is the object of "had seen" and "could forget."

And connects these two verbs; *they* is their subject.

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25. To live in hearts we¹ leave behind

Is not to die.

To live is subject of "is," and *to die* is nom. in pred. with "is."

Not modifies "is." The relative "that" or "which" is object of "leave."

Behind is an adv. or prep.—"which we leave behind us."

26. But war¹s a game, which, were their subjects wise,
Kings would not play at.

Read—"But war¹ is a game² at which⁷ kings¹ would not play, if their³ subjects¹ were wise.⁶"

But is an introductory conjunction. *At* shows the relation of "which" to "would play." The relative "which" joins its clause to "game."

If joins its clause to "would play." *Were* is subjunctive.

27. Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,

Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.

Whoever—"he who;" "he" is subject of the second "thinks," and "who" of the first "thinks." *Piece* is the object of "to see," and *to see* of "thinks."

What—"that which;" "that" is object of "to see"—"he thinks to see that which ne'er was," etc.

Which is subject of "was," "is," and "shall be."

28. The Niobe⁵ of nations⁷, there she¹ stands,

Childless and crownless, in her⁸ voiceless woe⁷;

An empty urn⁶ within her⁸ withered hands⁷,

Whose³ holy dust¹ was scattered long ago.

There limits "stands." *Childless* and *crownless* belong to "she."

In shows the relation of "woe" to "being"—"she being childless and crownless in her voiceless woe." *Urn* is object of "has"—"she has an empty urn," etc. "Urn" is the antecedent of "whose." *Long ago* limits "was scattered;" or both are adjectives—"a long time ago."

29. Can storied urn or animated bust,

Back to its mansion⁷ call the fleeting breath,^a?
Can Honor's voice provoke the sleeping dust,^a

Or Flattery soothe the dull, cold ear of Death ?^a

Urn and *bust* are subjects of "can call," and *breath* the object.

Back limits "can call." *To* shows the relation of "mansion" to "can call."

Voice is the subject and *dust* the object of "can provoke."

Flattery is the subject and *ear* the object of "can soothe."

Honor's and *Death* are masculine, and *Flattery* is feminine.

30. A thing¹ of beauty⁷ is a joy² forever;

Its^a loveliness¹ increases; it¹ will never

Pass into nothingness⁷.

31. Forth from his dark and lonely hiding-place,

(Portentous sight!) the owl^a the owletⁿ Atheism,ⁿ

Sailing on obscure wings⁷ athwart the noon,

Drops his blue-fringed lids^a, and holds them^a close,

And hooting at the glorious sun⁷ in heaven⁷,

Cries out, "Where is it?"^{ad}

From is a complex preposition; or "forth" is an adv., limiting "sailing," and "from" is a prep., showing the relation of "hiding-place" to "sailing." *Sight* is absolute by exclamation.

Owlet is subject of "drops" and "holds." *Atheism* is in apposition with "owlet." *Sailing* belongs to "owlet."

Athwart is a prep.; it shows the relation of "noon" to "sailing."

Close is an adj., or apocopated participle—"closed;" it belongs to "them."

Hooting belong to "he" understood. *He* is the subject of "cries," and "Where is it?" the object. *Out* modifies "cries." *Where* is an interrogative adverb; it modifies "is."

32. Dry clang'd his harness¹ in the icy caves²

And barren chasms³, and all to left⁴ and right⁵

The bare black cliff⁶ clang'd round him, as he based

His feet⁷ on jets⁸ of slippery crag⁹ that¹⁰ rang

Sharp-smitten with the dint¹¹ of armed heels¹².

Dry is an adv.; it limits "clanged." *Harness* is subject of "clanged."

In shows the relation of "caves" and "chasms" to "clanged."

All is an adv.; it modifies "clanged" (Harvey); an adv.; it modifies "to left and right" (Holbrook.); an adj.; it belongs to "cliff" (Henkle).

To shows the relation of "left" and "right" to "clanged."

As is a conj. adv.; it shows the relation of its clause to

"clanged;" it modifies "based."

"Jets" is the antecedent of "that." *Sharp-smitten* belongs to "that."

33. Then came wandering by
 A shadow like an angel, with bright hair
 Dabbled in blood; and he¹ shrieked out aloud:
 "Clarence¹ is come! false, fleeting, perfured Clarence⁴!
 That¹ stabbed me⁶ in the field⁷ by Tewksbury⁷;
 Seize on him, furies, take him to your torments!"
 Of the adverbs, "then" limits "came;" "by" limits "wandering;" "out" and "aloud" limit "shrieked." Of the participles, "wandering" belongs to "shadow," and "dabbled" to "hair." *Like* is a prep.; it shows the relation of "angel" to "shadow;" or an adj., belonging to "shadow."
With shows the relation of "hair" to "shadow." *Is come*—
 "has come."

Furies is absolute by address. *You* is the understood subject of "seize" and "take."

34. There are things of which I may not speak:

There are dreams¹ that¹ can not die:

There are thoughts¹ that make the strong heart⁶ weak,
 And bring a pallor⁶ upon the cheek⁷,
 And a mist⁶ before the eye⁷.

And the words¹ of that fatal song⁷

Come over me like a chill:

"A boy's will¹ is the wind's will²,

And the thoughts¹ of youth are long, long thoughts²."

There is an expletive adverb. *Things* is the subject of "are;" it is the antecedent of "which." *Of* shows the relation of "which" to "may speak."

That is the subject of "make" and "bring."

Mist is the object of "bring" understood. *And* is an introductory conjunction. *Like* is a prep.: it shows the relation of "chill" to "come."

The compound clause in quotation marks is in apposition with "words."

35. These ^vages¹ have no memory⁶, but they¹ left
A record⁴ in the desert⁷—columns strown
On the waste sands, and statues fallen and cleft,
Heap'd like a host in battle overthrown;
Vast ruins, where the mountain's ribs of stone
^p Were hewn into a city; streets that spread
In the dark earth⁷, where never breath¹ has blown
Of heaven's³ sweet air⁷, nor foot¹ of man⁷ dares tread,

The long and perilous ways—the Cities of the Dead⁷.

If we put "columns," "statues," "ruins," and "streets," in apposition with "record," "where the mountain's ribs of stone were hewn into a city" must modify "left," but this clause does not belong to "left" in connection with all that precedes. We shall consider the sentence elliptical

—“they¹ left columns⁶ strown on the waste sands⁷, and statues⁶ fallen and cleft, heaped like a host overthrown in battle; they¹ left vast ruins⁶, where the mountain's ribs¹ of stone⁷ were hewn into a city⁷; they¹ left streets⁶,” etc.

And joins "statues" to "columns." Of the participles, "strown" belongs to "columns;" "fallen," "cleft," and

"heaped" to "statues;" and "overthrown" to "host." *Host* is neuter; it is the object of the prep. "like." *Where* is a conj. adv.; it joins its clauses to "left;" it limits "were hewn." *Where* is a conj. adv.; it joins its clause to "earth" or to "spread;" it limits "has blown." *Of* shows the relation of "air" to "breath." *Nor* joins the two subordinate clauses. *Where* understood joins its clause to "earth" or "spread;" it limits "to tread." *To tread* is the object of "dares." *Ways* is in apposition with "streets." *Cities* is the object of the prep. "in" understood; or perhaps in apposition with "ways" or "streets," the whole being in apposition with a part.

RULE 1. (Page 193).

1. $\overset{c}{He}^1$ and $\overset{v}{I}^1$ study grammar^s. 2. I^1 never saw larger
 $\overset{ad}{horses}$ ^s than $\overset{a}{those}^1$ are. 3. $\overset{v}{John}^1$ and $\overset{ad}{I}^1$ sit together.

4. $\overset{pr}{Who}^1$ besides me⁷ do you¹ suppose got a prize^s?
You is the subject of "do suppose," and "who besides me" got a prize" is the object. 5. I^1 am $\overset{ad}{as}$ tall as $\overset{c}{he}^1$ but $\overset{v}{she}^1$ is
 $\overset{a}{taller}$ than $\overset{a}{he}^1$.

As is a conj. adv., it joins the clause "as he is tall" to "as" (Butler), or to "tall" (Harvey); it limits "tall." *Than* is a subord. conj.; it joins the clause "than he is tall" to "taller;" it limits "tall" (Butler).

6. $\overset{v}{Who}^1$ do you¹ suppose has come to visit us^s?
Who is an interrogative pronoun; common, third, singular, nominative, the subject of "has come." *To visit* limits "has come."

7. $\overset{v}{We}^1$ sorrow not $\overset{ad}{as}$ they that¹ have no hope^s.
They is subject of "sorrow" understood.

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8. ^{ad} Thrice is he¹ ^v armed who¹ hath his quarrel^s ^a just; and ^{ad} ^a ^c ^v ^{ad} he¹ but naked, though locked up in steel⁷, whose^s conscience¹ with injustice^v is corrupted.

He is subject of the prin. prop., "he is armed thrice."

Who of the relative clause, "who hath his quarrel just."

He of the prin. prop., "he is but naked;" *he* of the adv. clause, "he is locked up in steel;" and *conscience* of the rel. clause, "whose conscience is corrupted with injustice." *But* limits "naked."

9. Who¹ wants an orange^s?—I¹.

Who is an int. pro.; common, third, sing., nom., the subject of "wants."

I is subject of the proposition, "I want an orange."

10. No other pupil¹ is so studious as she¹.

She is subject of "as she is studious."

11. He¹ is older than I¹.

I is subject of "am."

12. I¹ know not who¹ else are expected.

Else is an adj.; it belongs to "who."

13. None¹ of his companions⁷ is more beloved than he¹.

More beloved belongs to "none." *He* is subject of "is" understood.

RULE II. (Pages 193 and 194).

1. It¹ is I².

2. It¹ was he² and she² whom^s you¹ ^v saw.

3. If² I¹ were he², I¹ would go to Europe⁷.

4. Who² do you¹ say they¹ were?

You is subject of "do say," the object is, "Who were they?"

5. I¹ do not know who² they¹ are.

6. It¹ was not I² nor he² who¹ played truant².—"It was not I who played truant, nor was it he who played truant."

7. It¹ is not they¹ who¹ are to blame.

To blame—"to be blamed;" it is used as a pred. adj.,—"blamable;" it belongs to "who."

8. I¹ disbelieve it⁶ to be him.

The object of "disbelieve" is "it to be him;" of which "it" is prin. part, modified by "to be" or "to be him;" "him" is objective in predicate with "to be."

9. I¹ have no doubt⁶ of its³ being⁷ they².

They is nom. in pred., with "being."

Remark.—It is always of the neuter gender, third person, and singular number.

RULE III. (Page 195).

1. The boy's³ story¹ was believed.

2. He¹ wore the knights-templars'² costume⁶.

3. The goods¹ were sent by the Merchants' Union Express⁷.

4. That book¹ is his.

His is a possessive pronoun; neuter, third, sing., nom. in pred.; or it is a personal noun, masculine, third, sing., poss.. it limits "book" understood.

5. The Bishop of Dublin's palace.

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Bishop of *Dublin's* is a proper noun; mas., third, sing., poss.; it limits "palace;" or "*bishop's*" is a common noun; mas., poss.; and "*Dublin*" is neuter, objective.

6. My³ father's³ health¹ is not good.

Not modifies "is;" *good* belongs to "*health*."

My³ book¹ is larger than yours.

Yours is a poss. pro.; the subject of the proposition, "*yours* is large."

8. The mistake¹ was the teacher's, not the pupils.—

"The mistake¹ was the teacher's³ mistake², it¹ was not the pupil's³ mistake²."

The general's³ aid's³ horse¹ was killed.

General's limits "aid's," and *aid's* limits "horse."

10. No¹² one¹ could prevent his³ escaping⁶.

11. I¹ purchased this⁶ at Penfield's³ the bookseller's⁴.

Penfield's is poss.; it limits "store." *Bookseller's* is in apposition with "*Penfield's*."

12. Some people¹ regret the King of France, Louis XVI.'s,
being beheaded.

King of France's is a proper noun; it limits "being beheaded."

Or *king's* is a common noun, etc., and *France* is obj. of "of."

Louis XVI.'s is in apposition with "King of France's" or "king's."

13. He¹ bought a hogshead⁶ of sugar⁷.

14. William's³ and Mary's³ reign¹ was prosperous.

William's and *Mary's* are possessive; they limit "reign."

15. It was John's, not Emma's fault.^v—“It¹ was John's^s
 fault², and it¹ was not Emma's^s fault².^v

RULE 4. (Page 196).

1. Will you¹ ^vdiscard me^s; me⁴ who¹ have always been
 your^s friend^s? ^{ad} ^v

2. What² ^vwas the General¹; he⁴ whom^s you¹ wished
 to see? ^v

Whom is the object of “to see,” and *to see* of “wished.”

3. I¹ bought its^s of Mrs. Wilson⁷; she⁴ who¹ keeps the milliner's^s shop^s. ^v

4. Ira Jacobs¹, he⁴ whom^s you¹ punished, was not to be
 blamed. ^v ^{ad}

Not modifies “was;” *to be blamed* is used as a pred. adj.—
 “blamable.”

The four sentences just given would be improved by omitting the appositives.

5. Whom⁶ shall we¹ praise? Them⁶ who do their^s duty⁶.

Them is the object of “shall praise”—“We shall praise them,” etc.

6. My³ watch¹ was lost near Wilkin's^s, the blacksmith⁴.
Near is a prep., or adv. with “to” omitted after it. *Wilkin's*
 limits “shop.”

Blacksmith's is in apposition with “Wilkin's.”

7. They¹ are the lovely², they⁴ in whom⁷ unite

Youth's^s fleeting charms¹ with virtue^s² lovely light⁷.

58 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

They is in apposition with "they." *Charms* is subject of "unite."

RULE V. (Page 197).

1. Soldier, rest! thy³ warfare¹ o'er. 2. "Stop! the hat!"
he¹ exclaims. 3. Our³ fathers, where are they¹? 4. My³
being a child was a plea² for my admission⁷. 5. The north
and the south, thou¹ hast created them⁶. 6. John, James,
and Henry, they¹ are my³ scholars². 7. O Nelly Gray⁵! O
Nelly Gray⁴! 8. The Moon and the Stars—A Fable.
9. *Problem III.*—To construct a mean proportional⁶ between
two given lines⁷.

Of the absolutes, "soldier" is by address; "hat" by exclamation; "Nelly Gray" by address or exclamation; "fathers," "north," "south," "John," "James," and "Henry" are by pleonasm; "The Moon and the Stars" and "Problem III." by position; "Nelly Gray," "fable," and "to construct" in apposition.

Warfare is the subject of "is." The object of "exclaims" is "Stop! the hat!" "My being a child" is the subject of "was;" but "being" may be parsed as the subject; "child" is nom. in pred. with "being" (Butler); absolute (Burns); possessive (Brown). *My* limits "being" or "being a child." "The Moon and the Stars" and "Problem III." are proper nouns.

RULE VI. EXAMPLES CORRECTED (Page 198).

1. To whom did you write? 2. Please to let him and me sit together. 3. I do not know whom to trust. 4. You should

punish him who did the mischief, not me. 5. I saw her and him at the concert last evening. 6. And I, what shall I do? 7. We will go at once, he and I. 8. Every one can master a grief but him that hath it. 9. A gold watch was presented to him by his employers. 10. For whom are you looking?

PARSING (Page 198).

1. ^v ^a We¹ will rear new homes⁶.

2. ⁿ ^v The parting words¹ shall pass my³ lips⁶ no more.

3. ^v ^c I said that at sea⁷ all¹ is vacancy².

The clause introduced by "that" is object of "said." At shows the relation of "sea" to "all."

4. ^v ^p ^{ad} They¹ have left unstained what there they¹ found.

What= "that which;" "that" is object of "have left;" "which" is object of "found."

Unstained is an adj.; it belongs to "that." *There* modifies "found."

5. Bring forth this counterfeit model⁶.

Bring is an imperative; second, plural. *Model* is neuter, unless we consider it an adj., used as a noun—"model soldier;" then it is masculine.

6. Mad frenzy¹ fires him⁶ now.

7. ⁿ ^v ^a Reading¹ makes a full man⁶ conference¹ a ready man⁶, and writing¹ an exact man⁶.

Supply "makes" after "conference" and "writing."

8. Thou¹ has left no son⁶—but thy³ song¹ shall preserve thy³ name⁶.

9. His³ disciples¹ said, Who^v, then, can be saved?

The object of "said" is the question, "Who, then, can be saved." "Then" is not an adverb of time; it is equivalent to "in that case," or "if that be so;" it modifies "can be saved." Some would call it a conjunction.

10. I¹ was forbidden the premises⁴.

11. They¹ were debarred the privilege⁵ of walking^v in the park⁷.

12. "But what good¹ came of it at last?"

Quoth little Peterkin¹.

"Why, that⁶ I¹ can not tell," said he¹;

"But 't¹ was a famous victory¹."

The subject of "Quoth" is "Peterkin;" the object, "But what good came of it at last?"

But is an introductory conj. *At last* is an adv. phrase, limiting "came;" or "at" is a prep., and "last" an adj. used as a noun, the object of at."

The subject of "said" is "he;" the object, "Why, I can not tell that, but it was a famous victory." *Why* is an expletive.

RULE VII. CORRECTIONS (Page 200).

1. The army shall not want supplies.
2. To which school did you go?
3. For what firm are you agent?
4. Of what country are you a native?
5. I will not permit such conduct.
6. It is our duty to assist those in distress and to sympathize with them.
7. The convicts are hired by a few speculators, and employed for their benefit
8. He lives in Pittsburgh and he came from that city.

PARSING (Page 200).

1. We¹ cruised about for several hours² in the dense fog³.
2. He¹ has a touch⁴ of our⁵ family⁶.
3. Here rests his⁷ head upon the lap⁸ of earth⁹.
4. He¹ will steal an egg¹⁰, sir¹¹, out of a cloister¹².
5. The pile¹ sank down into the opening earth².
6. The ground¹ lifts like a sea³.
7. The clouds¹ are driven about in the sky like squadrons²
of combatants³ rushing to the conflict⁴.
8. In vain does the old dragon¹ rage.
9. I¹ had supposed till lately that you² were my³ friend⁴.
10. A shoreless ocean¹ tumbled round the globe².
11. The morning¹ broke without a sun².

REMARKS.—All the adverbs in the above sentences modify the verbs.

In vain and *till lately* may be parsed as adverbs; or “in” and “till” as prep., and “vain” and “lately” as nouns; or supply a noun after “vain”—“in a vain manner.”

Family is neuter gender, sing. number. *Head* may be subject of “rests”—“his head rests here,” etc.; or object of it—“he rests his head here,” etc. *Out of* is a complex prep. *Like* may be parsed as an adv. or a prep.

Squadrons is neuter. *Rushing* belongs to “squadrons.” The clause introduced by “that” is the object of “had supposed.” *Without a sun* is a modifier of “broke” (new ed.), a

pred. phrase, (old ed.); accordingly *without* shows the relation of "sun" to "broke" (new), to "morning" (old). All the other prep. except "of" and "to," join their objects to the verbs.

V.

RULE VIII. (Page 201).

1. The horse^v ran a mile^s. 2. I¹ do not care a straw^s. 3. He^v is worth a million^s of dollars^s. 4. The child^v is nine years^s old. 5. He^v wore his^a coat^s cloak-fashion^s. 6. Spring has already covered thy^s grave^s, twelve times^s, with flowers^s.
7. The ship^v sailed four knots^s an hour^s. 8. This^v is worth remembering^s. 9. The tower^v is two hundred and fifty feet^s high. 10. How many square yards^v of plastering^s in a room^s? twenty-one feet^s long, fifteen feet^s wide, and ten feet^s high?
11. The poor, dissipated student^v was refused his^a diploma^s.

REMARKS.—*Worth, old, and high* are predicate adjectives. In the 10th, *long, wide, and high* belong to "room." *In* shows the relation of "room" to "are." It were as well to call "worth" a preposition; some consider it a noun—"He is of the worth of a million of dollars." Though it may be awkward to supply the ellipsis, we prefer discarding Rule VIII, and parsing the nouns as governed by prepositions understood. Whitney calls them adverbial objectives. In the 3d, 4th, 8th, 9th, and 10th, these objectives are modifiers of adjectives; in the other examples, of the verbs. *Diploma* may be parsed as the object of the passive verb "was refused." Good Brown would call the sentence incorrect, and read it—"His diploma was refused to the poor dissipated student." If preferred, parse "two hundred and fifty" as an adj.

RULE IX. CORRECTIONS (Page 203).

1. James has been whispering. 2. When they had washed her, they laid her in an upper chamber. 3. I am now sorry for having called you names. 4. If any one has not paid his fare, let him call at the captain's office. 5. Every one should have his life insured. 7. That book which contains pictures is in the book-case. 8. This is the dog that my father bought. 9. These are the men and the guns that we captured. 10. That is the same pen that I sold you. 11. He is the wisest that lives most nobly. 12. The moon took her station still higher. 13. The jury could not agree in their verdict. 14. The news came of defeat, but no one believed it. 15. If you see an error or a fault in my conduct, remind me of it.

PARSING (Page 204).

1. The hand that governs in April, governed in January.

Hand is the subject of "governed," and the relative "that" of "governs; it is difficult to decide whether they are neuter or masculine; if masculine, "hand" should commence with a capital letter.

2. I^v perish by this people^v which I^v made.

Which is a relative pronoun; its antecedent is "people;" hence it is neuter gender, third person, and singular number; Rule IX. It is the object of "made," hence it is in the objective case; Rule VI.

3. Many a man^a shall envy him^v who^v henceforth limps^v.

4. I^v venerate the man^a whose^v heart^v is warm^a.

5. Your^v sorrows^a are our^v gladness^a.

6. The blooming morning^a oped her^v dewy eyes^a.

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Her is a personal pronoun; its antecedent is "morning;" it is feminine, third, singular, possessive; it limits "eyes."

7. Men¹ are like birds⁷ that¹ build their³ nests⁶ in trees⁷ that¹ hang over rivers⁷.

Like is a preposition, or a pred. adj.—"similar."

8. He¹ was followed by another worthless rogue⁷ who¹ flung away his³ modesty⁶ instead of his³ ignorance⁷.

Instead of is a complex preposition; or "in" and "of" are prep., and "stead" a noun—"in stead of."

9. A bird¹ is placed in a bell-glass⁷, A⁴, which¹ stands over the mercury⁷.

A is a proper noun, etc.; in apposition with "bell-glass." "Bell-glass" is the antecedent of "which."

10. Remorseless Time!

Fierce spirit of the glass⁷ and scythe⁷! What power

Can stay him⁶ in his³ silent course⁷, or melt

His³ iron heart⁶ to pity⁷?

Time is a proper noun; masculine, third, singular, absolute by exclamation.

Spirit is in apposition with "Time." *What* is an interrogative adjective; it belongs to "power." *Power* is subject of "can stay" and "can melt."

11. "Banished from Rome!" What²'s banished¹ but set free⁷?

From daily contact⁷ of the things⁷ I¹ loathe?

"Tried and convicted traitor!" Who¹ says this⁶?

Who¹ 'll prove it⁶ at his peril⁷, on my head⁷?

From shows the relation of "Rome" to "am banished" to "have been banished;" *I* is subject of this verb. *What* is an interrogative pronoun; neuter, third, sing., nom. in pred. with "is." *Banished* is a common noun; the subject of "is." *But* is a prep.; it shows the relation of "set free" to "what." *Set free* is a common noun; or "to be set" is infinitive, and "free" a pred. adj. The object of "loathe" is the rel. pro. "that" or "which" representing "things." *Traitor* is nom. in pred. with "am tried" and "am convicted," or with "have been tried" and "have been convicted; *I* is subject of these verbs. This clause is the antecedent of "it."

RULE IX.

1. Charles¹ and Henry¹ are flying their² kites⁶
2. You¹ and I¹ should study our lessons⁶.
3. The child¹ wants some bread⁸ and milk⁶; will you¹
get it⁶?
4. The good man¹, and the sinner¹, too, has his² reward⁶.
5. The great philosopher¹ and statesman¹ is laid in his³
grave⁷.
6. He¹ bought a horse⁶ and wagon⁶, and sold them⁶ at a
profit⁷.
7. Every house and lot has its² price⁶ set opposite its³
number⁷.

Our is a pers. pro.; its antecedents are "you" and "I," hence it is common, first, plural; Rule X. It limits "lessons," hence it is possessive; Rule III.

Bread and *milk* might as well be parsed as a noun, instead of "bread" and "milk" as nouns, and "and" as a conjunc-

tion. *It* would have then but one antecedent, and should be parsed according to Rule IX. The 4th is a compound sentence—"The good man has his reward, and the sinner [has his reward] too." *His* is a pers. pro.; its antecedent is "man," hence it is of the masculine gender; third person, and singular number; Rule IX. *Sinner* is subject of "has" understood. *Too* is an adv.; it modifies "has" understood. *And* connects the two clauses instead of two subjects. Brown would parse "statesmen" in apposition with "philosopher." We might also read the sentence—"That man who is the great philosopher and statesman is laid in his grave." *Them* is common gender, third person, and plural number, to agree with its antecedents, "horse" and "wagon." *House* and *lot* may be parsed as one noun. *Set* belongs to "price." *Opposite* is an adj. in pred. with ' set ;' it belongs to "price," or it is a prep

RULE XI (Page 206).

CORRECTIONS.

1. No parent lives that does not love his children.
2. George or Charles is diligent in his business.
3. If an Aristotle, a Pythagoras, or a Galileo suffers for his opinion, he is a martyr.
4. If you see my son or my daughter, send them home.
5. Poverty or wealth has its own temptations.

PARSING.

1. Henry¹ or Samuel¹ will lend^{1*} you his³ book⁴.

You may be parsed as indirect object of "will lend"; Rule VI.; or as object of the preposition "to" understood; Rule VII.

2. If thy³ hand¹ or thy³ foot¹ offend thee⁶, cut^{1*} it⁶ off and
cast^{1*} it⁶ from thee⁷.

If joins the subordinate clause to "cut" and "cast." *Ofrnd* is a reg. trans. verb, active, subjunctive, present; it is third, singular, to agree with its subjects, "hand" and "foot;" Rule XV. *Thou* is subject of "cut" and "cast."

3. Neither James¹ nor John¹ has gained¹⁵ much credit⁶ for himself.^v

Himself is a compound personal pronoun; it is masculine, third, singular, to agree with its antecedents, "James" and "John;" Rule XI.

4. Either Mary¹ or Sarah¹ will recite¹⁸ her² lesson⁶.

Either..or are correlative conjunctions; "either" introduces and "or" connects "Mary" and "Sarah."

5. Even a rugged rock¹ or a barren heath¹, though²¹ in itself⁷ disagreeable,^a contributes¹⁵ by contrast⁷ to the beauty⁷ of the whole⁷.

Even might be called a mere adverb of emphasis, but we prefer calling it an adj.; it belongs to "rock" and "heath." *Though* is a subordinate conjunction; it joins the clause "it is disagreeable in itself" to "contributes." *Disagreeable* belongs to "it."

6. Either James¹ or his² father¹ was¹⁵ mistaken in his³ opinion⁷.

James is antecedent of the first "his;" and "James" and "father" of the second.

7. Neither the teacher nor the scholars used their² books⁶ in the class⁷.

We consider this a compound sentence, and would read it—"Neither the teacher used his book in the class nor the scholars used their books in the class." *Teacher* is subject of

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"used" understood. *Used* is third, plural, to agree with its subject "scholars;" Rule XIII. *Their* agrees with its antecedent "scholars," according to Rule IX.

RULE XII (Pages 207, 208).

1. His^a spirit¹ was so bird-like and so pure.

Bird-like and *pure* are pred. adj.; they belong to "spirit;" Rule XII.

2. Dim, cheerless is the scene¹ my^a path¹ around.

Scene is the subject of the proposition—"The scene around my path is dim and cheerless." *The*, *dim*, and *cheerless* belong to "scene."

3. This life¹ of ours is a wild Æolian harp² of many a joyous strain¹.

This belongs to "life;" *a*, *wild*, and *Æolian* to "harp;" *many a* and *joyous* to "strain." *Ours* is a possessive pronoun; neuter, third, singular, objective, governed by "of;" or a pers. pro.; common, first, plural, possessive, limiting "having;" or possessive used for the objective "us."

4. Every tree-top¹ has its^a shadow¹.

5. With fleecy clouds^a the sky¹ is blanched.

6. Still stands the forest¹ primeval.—"The primeval forest still stands.

7. 'Tis impious in a good man¹ to be sad.

It is an expletive pronoun (Harvey); the subject of "is" (Reed and Kellogg).

To be or *to be sad* is subject (Harvey); in apposition with "it" (R. and K.)

Impious and *sad* are pred. adj.; "impious" belongs to the subject, and "sad" to "man." *In* shows the relation of "man" to "impious."

8. To hope the best is pious, brave and wise.

To hope is the subject. *Best* is an adj., in the superlative degree; it is used as a noun; it is the object of "to hope;" *Pious, brave, and wise* belong to "to hope;" Rule XII., Rem. 1.

9. Time¹ wasted is existence²; used, is life³.

Wasted and *used* are perfect passive participles; "wasted" belongs to "time," and "used" to "time" understood.

10. Thoughts¹ shut up, want air².

And spoil, like bales³ unopened to the sun⁴.

Thoughts is subject of "want" and "spoil." *Shut* is a perfect participle; it belongs to "thoughts." *Like* is a prep.; it shows the relation of "bales" to "spoil." *Unopened* is an adj.; it belongs to "bales."

11. Tell me¹ not in mournful numbers²,

Life¹ is but an empty dream².

The indirect object of "tell" is "me;" the direct object, "Life is but an empty dream."

But an is an adj.; it belongs to "dream."

12. Pray for the living¹, in whose² breast

The struggle between right³ and wrong⁴

Is raging terrible and strong.

In shows the relation of "breast" to "is raging." *Between* shows the relation of "right" and "wrong" to "struggle." *Terrible* and *strong* belong to "struggle."

13. Petulant she¹ spoke, and at herself⁷ she¹ laughed;

A rose-bud set with little willfull thorns⁷,

And sweet as English air¹ could make her⁶.

"She spoke in a petulant tone;" if the ellipsis is supplied, "petulant" is seen to be an adjective, limiting "tone" or "manner;" otherwise, since it represents the phrase, it must be considered an adverb, modifying "spoke."

Rose-bud is in apposition with "she;" or read—"she was a rose-bud," etc.; then it is a pred. nom. The participle "set" and the adj. "sweet" belong to "rose-bud;" "and" connects them. *As* is a conj. adv.; it joins its clause to "sweet," and it limits "sweet" understood.

14. The hills¹ are dearest which⁶ our³ childish feet¹

Have climbed the earliest, and the streams¹ most sweet

Are ever those² at which⁷ our³ young lips¹ drank—

Stoop'd to their³ waters⁷ o'er the grassy bank⁷.

Which is a rel. pro.; its antecedent is "hills;" it is the object of "have climbed."

The earliest is a phrase, used as an adverb; it modifies "have climbed."

Most sweet belongs to "streams." *At* shows the relation of "which" to "drank." *Those* is the antecedent of "which." *Stoop'd* belongs to "lips." *Over* shows the relation of "bank" to "stooped."

15 Sometimes her³ narrow kitchen walls¹

Stretched away into stately halls⁷.

Sometimes and *away* are adv.; they modify "stretched."

RULE XIII. CORRECTIONS (Pages 208, 209).

1. You and I were walking together.
2. The horses have been fed.
3. I called, but you were not at home.
4. You can assist me if you will.
5. There were mountains whence I came.
6. A committee was appointed to report resolutions.
7. The fleet was seen off Hatteras.
8. The legislature has adjourned.
9. The corporation are individually responsible.
10. The Pleasures of Hope is a fine poem.
11. The scissors are dull.
12. We is a personal pronoun.
13. The derivation of these words is uncertain.
14. The board of trustees has a meeting to-night.

PARSING (Page 209).

1. ^{ad} Thus many a ^a sad to-morrow¹ came and ^c went.

Came and *went* are irregular, intransitive verbs; indicative, past; they agree with their subject "to-morrow" in third, singular; Rule XIII.

2. Return, ^v O ¹ beautiful days⁵ of youth⁷!

Return is in the imperative; its subject is "you" or "ye."

Days is of the neuter, second, plural; in the absolute by address or exclamation. *Youth* is neuter.

3. I alone was ^v solitary and idle. (See conjunctions).

4. This¹ well deserves meditating⁶.

Meditating is a common noun, or a present participle used as a noun; it is neuter, third, singular, objective, the object of "deserves."

5. At ^a an ^a early ^v hour⁷ arrive ^a the diligences¹.

Diligences is a common noun, neuter, third, plural, nominative; it is the subject of the proposition, "The diligences arrive at an early hour."

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6. ^vHe¹ waved his² arm³.

7. ^aEvery^a rational creature¹ has all nature⁴ for his^a dowry⁵ and estate⁶.

Has is an irregular, transitive verb; active, indicative, present; it agrees with its subject, "creature," in third, singular.

His is masculine—but its antecedent, "creature," is common gender; it limits "dowry" and "estate."

8. The present¹ needs us⁶.

9. The jury¹ were not unanimous.

Jury is masculine, plural. *Were* is a copulative verb. *Not* modifies "were."

10. Generation¹ after generation⁷ passes away.

11. The public¹ are respectfully invited¹³ to attend.

To attend is a transitive verb (Harvey), intransitive (Brown); it is a present infinitive, used as a predicate adjective, if we consider it a modifier of "public" in the active form, "We invite the public to attend." But if we consider "to attend" the object of "invite," then in the passive it is similar to "diploma" in "He was refused his diploma;" and should be parsed as limiting "are invited."

12. Every^a age¹

Bequeaths the next⁸ for heritage⁷,

No lazy luxury⁹ or delight¹⁰.

Next is the indirect object of "bequeaths," and *luxury* and *delight* are the direct objects. *For* shows the relation of "heritage" to "bequeaths."

13. There's not a beggar¹ in the street¹¹

Makes such a sorry sight¹².

There is an expletive. *Not a* is an adj.; it belongs to "beggar" (Harvey); *not* is an adv.; it limits "is" (Holbrook). *Beggar* is the subject of the principal proposition, "Not a beggar is in the street," and *who* of the relative clause "who makes such a sorry sight."

14. He that attends to his interior self,
 That has a heart, and keeps it—has a mind
 That hungers and supplies it, and who seeks
 A social, not a dissipated life,
 Has business.

For the better understanding of this sentence, we will point out the principal proposition, then the subordinate (relative). "He" is antecedent of all the relative pronouns but one, which represents "mind."

He¹ has business⁴.

That¹ attends to his³ interior self⁷.

That¹ has a heart⁶, and keeps it⁶.

Who¹ has a mind⁶ and supplies it⁶.

That¹ hungers.

Who¹ seeks a social life⁶, but does not seek a dissipated life⁶.

15. Between Nose⁷ and Eyes⁷ a strange contest¹ arose.

The spectacles¹ set them⁶ unhappily wrong;

The point¹ in dispute⁷ was, as all the world¹ knows,

To which⁷ the said spectacles¹ ought¹³ to belong.

Between a preposition; it shows the relation of "Nose" and "Eyes" to "arouse."

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) *Unhappily* is an adverb; it modifies "set."

Wrong is an adjective; it belongs to "them."

"As all the world knows" is a parenthetical clause; "as" modifies "knows." "To which the said spectacles ought to belong" is a clause in the predicate with "was." *To* shows the relation of "which" to "to belong."

Which is an interrogative pronoun; this being an implied question.

To belong is the object of "ought." Grammarians call "ought" present tense when followed by a present infinitive; we consider it always past; many call "ought" intransitive. "Ought to belong" might be parsed as in the potential—"should belong."

RULE XIV. CORRECTIONS (Page 210).

1. Mr. Johnson and his brother were at the meeting.
2. Time and tide wait for no man.
3. Bread and milk is good for food.
4. Each man, each child, and each woman know^s the hour.
5. The boy's mother, but not his father, deserves great praise.
6. Patience and diligence remove mountains.
7. Neither of them is remarkable for precision.
8. The salmon, as well as the trout, has become scarce in these waters.
9. A number of horses, together with a large amount of other property, was stolen last night.

PARSING (Page 210).

1. Her^c beauty^{ad} and not her^s talents¹ attracts attention^v.

Beauty is the subject of "attracts." *And* connects the two propositions, "Her beauty attracts attention," and "her talents do not attract it."

Not belongs to "do attract." *Talents* is subject of "do attract."

Attracts is third, singular, to agree with its subject, "beauty." ; Rule XIII.

2. No wife¹ and no mother¹ was there to comfort him⁶.

Was is an irregular, intransitive verb; it is third, singular, to agree with its subjects, "wife" and "mother;" Rule XIV.
Rem. 2. It is modified by the adverb "there" and the infinitive "to comfort."

3. Out of the same mouth⁷ proceed¹⁴ blessing¹ and cursing¹.

Read the sentence thus:—"Blessing and cursing proceed out of the same mouth."

4. You¹ and I¹ look alike.

Look is of the first person, plural number, to agree with its subjects, "you" and "I;" Rule XIV. (See Rem. 1 p. 94.) *Alike* is a predicate adjective.

5. My³ uncle¹, with his³ wife⁷, is¹³ in town⁷.

6. Charles¹ and Emma¹ are¹⁴ good scholars².

7. Charles, together with his sister⁷ Emma⁴, is^v studying¹² botany⁶.

Together with is a complex preposition; it shows the relation of "sister" to "is studying."

8. The crime¹, not the scaffold¹, makes¹³ the shame⁶.
Parse as in the 1st.

VI.

9. The ambition¹ and avarice¹ of man⁷ are¹⁴ the sources² of his⁸ unhappiess⁷.

Of is a preposition; it shows the relation of "man" to "ambition" and "avarice."

10. Fire¹ of imagination⁷, strength¹ of mind⁷, and firmness¹ of soul⁷ are¹⁴ gifts² of nature⁷.

Are is a copulative verb; it is third, plural; its subjects are "fire," "strength," and "firmness."

11. Each battle¹ sees¹² the other's³ umbered face⁶.

^a
ad

12. A coach and six is, in our time⁷, never seen, except as a part of some pageant⁷.

Coach and six is a common noun; neuter, third, singular, nominative; Rule I.

Is seen is an irregular, transitive verb; passive, indicative, present, third, singular, Rule XIII. *In* shows the relation of "time" to "is seen."

Except is a subordinate conjunction; it joins the clause "it is seen as a part of some pageant" to "is seen."

As is an index of apposition, and "part" is in apposition with "it."

We prefer parsing "part" as a predicate nominative, calling "as" an introductory adverb or conjunction, or an index of predication. *As* may be parsed as a preposition, governing "part;" or as a conjunctive adverb.

13. An hour¹, a day¹ of virtuous liberty⁷,

^a
*Is*¹³ worth a whole eternity⁸ of bondage⁷.

Hour and day may be considered appositives, but we consider this a compound sentence.

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Rule XV. CORRECTIONS (Page 211)

1. Have the horses or the cattle been found? 2. Was the girl or the boy badly bruised? 3. The ax or the hammer was lost. 4. Poverty or misfortune has been his lot. 5. Neither has been to blame. 6. Either you or I am to blame. 7. Neither the mule nor the horses are found. 8. He comes—nor want nor cold his course delays. 9. Neither avarice nor pleasure moves me. 10. A lucky anecdote, or an enlivening tale relieves the folio page.
11. Not the Mogul, or Czar of Muscovy,
Not Prester John, or Cham of Tartary,
Is in his house monarch more than I.

PARSING (Page 212).

1. To give¹ an affront⁴, or to take one⁶ tamely, is no mark² of a great mind⁷.
2. Is^v an irregular, copulative verb; in the indicative mode, present tense; it is of the third person and singular number, to agree with its subjects, "to give" and "to take;" Rule XV., Rem. 2.
3. Neither he¹ nor she¹ has spoken¹⁵ to him⁷.
4. To reveal¹ secrets, or to betray¹ one's³ friends⁶, is¹⁵ contemptible perfidy².
5. Either ability¹ or inclination¹ was¹⁵ wanting.
6. Wanting is a predicate adjective; it belongs to "ability" and "inclination."
7. Hatred¹ or²⁰ revenge¹ deserves¹⁵ censure⁶.
8. Neither poverty¹ nor riches¹ is desirable.
The sentence is compound—"Neither poverty is desirable nor riches are desirable." Riches is the subject of "are."
Is³ is third, singular, to agree with "poverty;" Rule XIII.

Desirable belongs to "poverty."

7. The vanity¹, the ambition¹, or the pride¹ of some men⁷
keeps¹⁵ them always in trouble⁷.

8. Emma¹ or Jane¹ has lost¹⁵ her⁴ dictionary⁶.

9. The breezy call¹ of incense-breathing morn⁷,
The swallow¹ twittering¹² from the straw-built sned⁷,
The cock's⁸ shrill clarion¹, or the echoing horn¹,
No more shall rouse¹⁵ them⁶ from their⁸ lowly bed⁷.
Twittering is a present participle; it belongs to "swallow."

10. From the high host⁷

Of stars⁷ to the lulled lake⁷, and mountain coast⁷,
All¹ is concentrated in a life⁷ intense,

Where not a beam¹, nor air¹, nor leaf¹ is lost¹⁵.

From shows the relation of "host" to "all." *To* shows the relation of "lake" and "coast" to "all." *Where* is a conjunctive adverb; it joins the adjective clause to "life;" it modifies "is lost." It is equivalent to "in which."

11. Time nor Eternity, hath seen

A repetition of delight

In all its phases; ne'er hath been
For men or angels that which is.

Neither...nor are correlative conjunctions; "neither" introduces and "nor" connects "Time" and "Eternity." These nouns are the subjects of "hath seen," and "repetition" is the object. *That* is an adjective, used as a noun; it is the subject of "hath been." *That* is the antecedent of "which."

Is is not copulative.

RULE XVI. CORRECTIONS (Page 213).

1. What came ye out to see? 2. I never voted that ticket, and never intend to do so. 3. To eat one's dinner greedily is ill-mannered. 4. I dared him to come to me. 5. He durst not leave his room. 6. I saw him write on his slate. 7. I have known him to be tardy frequently. 8. He made his horses go very fast. 9. He needs to study more carefully. 10. He need not remain long. 11. He intended to write to you. 12. They had hoped to see you before they left.

PARSING (Page 214).

1. To ^vdo¹ right ^vis¹³ to ^ado² that⁶ which¹ is ^vordered¹³ to ^vbe done¹⁷.

To do may be considered intransitive, limited by the adverb "right;" or transitive, "right" being an adjective used as a noun. *That* is an adjective, used as a noun; it is the object of "to do."

To be done is an irregular, transitive verb, passive voice; it is in the infinitive mode and present tense; it is used as an adj. in the pred.; it belongs to "which."

2. To ^vdie¹ is¹³ to be banished² from myself⁷.

To be banished is a regular, transitive verb; passive, infinitive, present; it is used as a noun in the predicate with "is."

3. To ^vdo¹ justice⁶ and²⁰ judgment⁶ is¹³ more acceptable to the Lord⁷ than²¹ sacrifice¹.

To do is an irregular, transitive verb; active, infinitive, present; it is used as a noun, the subject of the principal proposition.

More acceptable belongs to "to do;" Rule XII., Rem. 1. *Sacrifice* is subject of the subordinate proposition, "Sacrifice

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is acceptable."

4. It is¹² our duty² to try, and our determination² to succeed.^v

If "it" is parsed as an expletive, *to try* is the subject of the first proposition (Harvey); but if "it" is considered the subject, then "to try" is in apposition with "it" (Reed and Kellogg). The second proposition is similar—"it is our determination to succeed."

5. He¹ had dared¹³ to think⁶ for himself.^v

Many grammarians would parse "had dared" as intransitive, and "to think" as an adverbial modifier.

6. It is¹³ the curse² of kings⁷ to be attended

By slaves⁷ that¹ take¹³ their³ humors⁷ for a warrant⁷

To break within the bloody house⁷ of life⁷,

And on the winking⁷ of authority⁷,

To understand a law⁸.

It is an expletive pronoun; or it is subject of the principal proposition. The infinitive "to be attended" is subject; or it is in apposition with "it."

To break is used as an adjective; it belongs "to warrant," some treat it as a noun, in apposition with "warrant."

And connects the two relative clauses, or some verb to "take."

To understand is the object of some verb; as *pretend*, *attempt* or *undertake*. Instead of marking the infinitives in the examples under Rule XVI., we have given them under the rules of the nouns.

RULE XVII. (p. 215).

come¹⁴ ^{ad} ^v not here to talk¹⁷.

The adverbs and the infinitive limit "come."

2. I¹ can not see¹³ to spin¹⁷ my³ flax⁶. *To spin* limits "can see."

3. In sooth¹, deceit¹ maketh¹³ no mortal⁶ gay.

In sooth may be considered an independent phrase, or a modifier of "maketh." "No" and "gay" belong to "mortal;" it is not necessary to supply "to be."

4. I¹ saw¹³ along the winter snow⁷ a spectral column⁴
pour¹⁷.

Along is a preposition; it shows the relation of "snow" to "to pour."

Column is the object of "saw." *To pour* limits "column"

5. Let the great world⁶ spin¹⁷ forever down the ringing
grooves⁷ of change⁷.

Let is an imperative. *To spin* limits "world." *Forever* modifies "to spin."

6. He¹ lived¹³ to die¹⁷, and died¹³ to live¹⁷.

To die limits "lived," and "to live" limits "died." All the verbs are intransitive.

7. It is¹³ a brave thing² to understand something⁶ of what
we¹ see¹³.

To understand is subject of "is," or in apposition with "it."

What = "that which." *That* is object of "of;" and "which" of "see."

8. It is¹³ better to fight for the good⁷ than²¹ to rail at the
ill⁷.

To fight is subject of the principal preposition, or in apposition with "it."

Better is a pred. adj.; it belongs to "to fight" or "it." *Than* joins the subordinate clause to "better." *To rail* is subject of the subordinate clause, or in apposition with "it" understood.

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9. Let^v us^s be¹⁷ content in work^a,
To do¹⁷ the thing^s we¹ can¹³, and²⁰ not presume¹⁷
To fret^v because²¹ it^{11's}¹³ little.

Let is in the imperative. *Us* is the object of ““let.”” *To be* and *content* belong to ““us.”” *To do* limits ““content.”” *That* or *which* is the object of ““can do.”” *And* connects two propositions, or ““let”” and ““let.”” *Not* modifies ““let”” understood. *To presume* limits ““us”” understood. *To fret* is the object of ““presume,”” or limits it. There is the same reason for calling ““presume”” transitive that there is for parsing ““dare”” so. Webster would call both intransitive.

10. One day^a with life^s and heart^s,
Is¹³ more than²¹ time^s enough to find¹⁷ a world^s.
With shows the relation of ““life”” and ““heart”” to ““day.””
More belongs to ““time”” understood; or it is an adj. used as a noun; nomi. in the pred. *Than* joins the subordinate clause to ““more.””

Time is the subject of ““is”” understood. *Enough* belongs to ““time.””

To find limits ““enough.”” Goold Brown would parse ““than”” as connecting ““more”” and ““enough;”” those adjectives as modifying ““time;”” and ““time”” as a predicate nominative with ““is.””

11. Needful auxiliars^s are¹³ our friends¹, to give^v
To social man^s true relish^s of himself^s.
Friends is the subject of ““are;”” and *auxiliars* is a predicate nominative.
To give limits ““needful.””
12. Learn well to know^s how much¹ need not be known^s,
And what^s that knowledge^v which¹ impairs your^s sense^s.

Of the adverbs, "well" modifies "learn;" "how" modifies "much;" and "not" modifies "does need." *Much* is an adj., used as a noun; it is the subject of "does need." *To be known* is the object of "does need." We submit that unless "does" is supplied, "need be known" should be parsed as a present potential. *What* is an interrogative pronoun; it is nominative in the predicate with "is." *Knowledge* is the subject of the proposition—"what is that knowledge."

13. Let him⁶ not violate¹⁷ kind nature's³ laws⁶,
But own¹⁷ man born to live¹⁷ as well as die¹⁷.

Him is the object of "let." *Not* modifies "let." *To violate* limits "him." *But* connects two clauses, or "let" and "let." *To own* limits "him" understood. Man may be parsed as the object of "to own," and "to be born" an infinitive belonging to "man;" or "man" is nominative, the subject of "is born." *To live* and *to die* modify "is born" or "to be born." *As well as* is a conj.; it connects "to live" and "to die" (Harvey).

Butler would parse these words separately; *as* an adv., modifying "well"—*truly* or *certainly*; *well* an adv. modifying "is born;" and *as* a conj. adv., joining its clause to "as."

14. The blood more stirs
To rouse a lion than to start a hare.

Blood may be parsed as subject of "stirs;" "stirs," intransitive, modified by "to rouse" = "in rousing;" or read—"To rouse a lion stirs the blood more than to start a hare stirs it." Then, "to rouse" is subject; and "stirs" is transitive, "blood" its object. *Than* joins "it stirs to start a hare" to "more." The subordinate clause is disposed of like the principal.

15. He¹ that¹ lacks¹² time⁶ to mourn¹⁷ lacks¹⁴ time⁶ to
meud¹⁷.

Eternity¹ mourns¹³ that⁶.
To mourn limits "time," and *to mend* limits "time" (2).

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To any disposed to criticize our disposition of "not" in several of the above, we say, change to the emphatic—"I do not come here to talk; "Do not let him violate," etc.

RULE XVIII. *Corrections* (p. 217).

1. He will give me no satisfaction.
2. We did not find any body at home.
3. Nobody ever saw such a crowd of people.
4. The nation never was more prosperous or more ungrateful.
5. The velvet feels smooth.
6. He speaks slowly and distinctly.
7. The children all looked beautiful.
8. You did splendidly last examination.
9. I am tolerably well.
10. I scarcely know what I am saying.
11. He did more handsomely than he promised.
12. He drew his knife, and struck right and left.
13. I wanted to borrow your umbrella only.
14. The dog wanted to come in, but he now wants to go out.
15. It rains almost every day.
16. I would have believed no tongue but Hubert's.
17. (Correct).
18. Our dog usually is very good-natured.
19. Are you sometimes despondent?

PARSING (pp. 217 and 218).

1. All the world^a was^a ours^v once more.

Ours is a possessive pronoun; neuter, third, singular nominative, Rule II.

Once more is an adverb; it modifies "was;" Rule XVIII.

2. Therein^{ad} the patient^v must minister to himself^v.

Therein is the object of "saw." *To sweep* limits "Rhine."

Along modifies "to sweep."

3. I^a saw¹³ the blue Rhine^a sweep¹⁷ along^{ad}.

Rhine is the object of "saw." *To sweep* limits "Rhine."

Along modifies "to sweep."

4. Death¹ erects his batteries⁶ right over against our homes^v.

Right is an adverb; it modifies the phrase "over against our homes" (Harvey), or the preposition "over" against (Brown).

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5. Slowly ^{ad} the throng¹ moves o'er the tomb paved ground².

6. The complication¹ of a town² is often happily unraveled³ by starting⁴ from a main trunk⁵.

Often and *happily* are adverbs; they modify "is unraveled."

7. Man¹ desires² not only to be loved³, but to be⁴ lovely.

Not modifies "desires." *Only* modifies "to be loved." *To be loved* is the object of "desires." But joins the clause, "he desires to be lovely," to the preceding.

To be or to be lovely is the object of "desires." *Lovely* belongs to "he."

8. Westward ^{ad} the course¹ of empire² takes its³ way⁴.

9. Your¹ menaces² move me³ not⁴.

10. We¹ see but dimly through the mists² and vapors³.
But modifies "dimly," and *dimly* modifies "see."

Through is a preposition; it shows the relation of "mists" and "vapors" to "see."

11. Man¹ by man², and foot³ by foot⁴, did the soldiers¹ proceed over the Alps². *Man* (1) is the object of the preposition "with," which joins it to did proceed." *Man* (2) is the object of "by," which joins it to "man" (1).

Foot by foot is to be disposed of the same way.

12. Finally, the war¹ is already begun, and we² must either conquer or perish.

Finally is an independent adverb; or it limits some verb understood.

Already modifies "is begun."

He¹ heaped up great riches², but passed his³ time⁴ miserably.

Up modifies "heaped," and *miserably* modifies "passed."

14. Night'sⁿ candles¹ are ^vburnt^{ad} out, and ^ajocund Day¹
 Stands ^vtiptoeⁿ on the ^amisty mountain'sⁿ top⁷.

Night is feminine, and *Day* is masculine; they are proper by personification. *Out* modifies "are burnt." *Tiptoe* may be parsed as an adverb; it modifies "stands."

14. I'll look no more,—
 Lest my brain¹ turn, and the deficient sight¹
 Topple down headlong.

Of the adverbs, *no more* belongs to *will look*; *down* and *headlong* to *topple*. *Lest* is a subordinate conjunction; it joins the clause "my brain turn" to "will look." *And* connects the two subordinate clauses. *Lest* understood joins the second subordinate clause to "will look." *Turn* and *topple* are present subjunctives.

16. Not a word⁶ to each⁴ other⁷; we¹ kept the great pace⁸—
 Neck by neck, stride by stride, never changing our⁸
 places.

READ—We did not speak a word to each other; but we
 kept the great pace—

With neck by neck and with stride by stride, never
 changing our places¹.

Not modifies the verb supplied, and *word* is the object of that verb.

Each and *other* are adjectives used as nouns, third, singular. "Each" is nominative in apposition with "we;" and "other" is the object of "to."

Neck by neck may be parsed as an adverb; but we think it better to supply "with." Then, "wit'u" shows the relation of "neck" (1) to "kept," and "by" of "neck" (2) to "neck." *Stride by stride* is similar.

Changing is a present participle; it belongs to "we."

17. Their³ breath¹ is agitation², and their³ life¹

A storm² whereon they¹ ride to sink¹⁷ at last.

Supply "is"—"their life is a storm," etc.

Whereon is a conjunctive adverb; it is equivalent to *on which*; it joins "whereon they ride to sink at last" to "storm;" it modifies "ride." *To sink* limits "ride." *At last* is an adverb; it modifies "to sink." Or *at* is a preposition, and *last* an adjective used as a noun, the object of "at."

18 Who does the best his³ circumstance¹ allows,

Does well, acts nobly, angels¹ could no more.

Our³ outward act¹ indeed admits restraint⁶;

'Tis not in things⁷ o'er thought⁷ to domineer.

Guard well thy³ thought⁶, our³ thoughts¹ are heard
in heaven.

READ—"He who does the best that could do no more."

He is subject of "does" (2) and "acts;" both these verbs are intransitive.

Who is a relative pronoun; its antecedent is "he;" it is subject of "does" (1).

Best is an adjective used as a noun; it is the object of "does" (1).

That is a relative pronoun; its antecedent is "best;" it is the object of "allows."

More is an adjective used as a noun; it is the object of "could do."

If "it" is called an expletive, "to domineer" is the subject of "is;" or if "it" is made the subject, "to domineer" is in apposition with "it."

Over shows the relation of "thought" "to domineer."
 READ—"Thou guard well thy thoughts, for our thoughts
 are heard in heaven."

RULE XIX. (p. 218.)

1. The man¹ is dependent on his relatives.
2. I¹ differ with you on that point.
3. The man¹ was killed with a sword, and died by violence.
4. The two thieves¹ divided the money⁶ between them.
5. In his life-time, he¹ was twice shipwrecked.
6. Above the clouds, and tempests¹ rage,
 Across you blue and radiant arch.
 Upon their³ long, high pilgrimage,
 I¹ watched their³ glittering armies⁶ march.

Of the above prepositions, *upon* (1) shows the relation of "relatives" to "dependent;" *with* (2) of "you" to "differ," and *on* of "point" to "differ;" *with* (3) of "sword" to "was killed," and *by* of "violence" to "died;" *between* (4) of "them" to "divided;" *in* (5) of "life-time" to "was shipwrecked;" *above* (6) of "clouds" and "rage" to "to march;" and *upon* of "pilgrimage" to "to march."

Armies is the object of "watched." *To march* limits "armies."

RULE XX (p. 219).

1. We¹ moved along silently and²⁰ cautiously.
Along, silently, and cautiously are adverbs; they modify "moved."
2. To play¹ is¹³ more pleasant than²¹ to work¹.

Than is a subordinate conjunction (Harvey); it joins "to work is pleasant" to "more pleasant." It is a conjunctive adverb (Butler), modifying "pleasant" (2). Butler would also parse "more" as an adverb, modifying "pleasant," and make the subordinate clause, a modifier of "more."

3. They either could not learn or desired not to learn.

Either . . . or are correlative conjunctions; "either" introduces and *or* connects "could learn" and "desired." Since these verbs are in different modes, Goold Brown would say *either . . . or* connects two propositions.

Not modifies "desired." *To learn* is the object of "desired."

4. He¹ can brag, but²⁰ he¹ is not able to do¹⁷ much.

Not modifies "is." *Able* is an adjective; it belongs to "he." *To do* limits "able." *Much* is an adjective, used as a noun; it is the object of "to do."

5. That lot¹ is preferable to yours and²⁰ cheaper than²¹ it¹.

Yours is a possessive pronoun; neuter, third, singular, objective, the object of "to." *And* connects "preferable" and "cheaper."

Than joins the clause "it is cheap" to "cheaper."

6. He¹ looks¹ as if he¹ were hungry.

As if is a subordinate conjunction; it joins "he were hungry" to "looks." Or read—"He looks as he would look if he were hungry." Then "as" is a conjunctive adverb; it joins the clause "as he would look" to "looks;" it modifies "would look." And "if" is a subordinate conjunction, it joins "he were hungry" to "would look." *Were* is in the subjunctive.

7. He¹ has neither love⁶ nor veneration⁶ for him⁷.

Neither introduces and *nor* connects "love" and "veneration."

For is a preposition; it shows the relation of "him" to "haa."

8. I¹ can not tell whether he¹ has returned.

Whether is a conjunction; it merely introduces the object clause.

9. All¹ were drowned save me.

Save is a preposition; it shows the relation of "me" to "all."

10. Neither James¹ nor²⁰ John¹ came home⁶ yesterday⁶.

Home and *yesterday* are objectives without governing words; or they are adverbs modifying "came."

11. I¹ always desired your² society⁶.

12. The boy¹ did have¹ his own way⁶.

His own is a personal pronoun; its antecedent is "boy," hence it is of the masculine, third, singular; Rule IX.; it limits "way," hence it is in the possessive; Rule III.

13. The parliament¹ addressed the king⁶, and was prorogued the same day⁶.

And is a coördinate conjunction; it joins "was prorogued" to "addressed;" Rule XX.

1. Come as the winds¹ come, when navies¹ are stranded.

As and *when* are conjunctive adverbs. "As" joins the clause "as the winds come" to "come," Rule XXI.; it modifies "come" (2), Rule XVIII.

"When" joins the clause "When navies are stranded" to "come" (2), and it modifies "are stranded."

2. I¹ never thought that it¹ could be so.

That is a conjunction; it merely introduces the object clause.

3. He¹ locks the door⁶ after the horse¹ is stolen.

After is a conjunctive adverb; it joins the averbial clause "locks," and modifies "is stolen." Butler would call it a preposition.

4. ^{ad} I¹ now know ^v why you¹ deceived me^v.

Why is an adverb; it modifies "deceived." The clause "why you deceived me" is the object of "know," being a noun clause, it needs no connective.

5. He¹ will have friends^v wherever he¹ may be^v.

Wherever is a conj. adv.; it joins "wherever he may be" to "will have," and modifies "may be."

6. I¹, could distinguish the merchant^v to whom the ship^v was consigned.

Whom is a relative pronoun; its antecedent is "merchant," hence it is of the masculine gender, third person, and singular number; Rule IX. It is the object of the preposition "to," hence it is in the objective case; Rule VII. It joins "to whom the ship was consigned" to "merchant;" Rule XXI.

7. However stern he¹ may seem, he¹ is a good man^a.

However is a conjunctive adverb; it joins "however stern he may seem" to "good," and modifies "stern." *Stern* is an adjective in the predicate with "may seem;" it belongs to "he."

8. While there is life¹, there is hope¹.

While joins its clause to "is" (2), and modifies "is" (1). *There* is an expletive.

9. ^v Blessed are the merciful¹: for they¹ shall obtain mercy^a.

For is a subordinate conjunction; it joins the subordinate clause to "are blessed." Butler would call it a preposition.

10. He rushes to the fray as if he were summoned to a banquet.

As if is a subordinate conjunction; it joins "he were summoned to a banquet" to "rushes." Or, "*as*" is a conjunctive adverb; it joins "as he would rush" to "rushes," and modifies "would rush;" and "*if*" is a subordinate conjunction; it joins "he were summoned to a banquet" to "would rush." *Were summoned* is in the subjunctive.

11 Whether the planets¹ are^v unhabited, was^v discussed last evening^s.

Whether is a conjunction; it introduces the subject clause, Rule XXI., Rem. 2.

Was discussed is third, singular, to agree with its subject, "whether the planets are inhabited."

12 I¹ consent to the constitution, because I¹ expect no better^s, and because I¹ am not sure it¹ is not the best^s.

Because (1) is a subordinate conjunction; it joins "I expect no better" to "consent." *Because* (2) joins "I am not sure," etc., to "consent."

And connects these two subordinate clauses. *That* understood joins the clause "it is not the best" to "sure." Or read—"I am not sure of the fact that it is not the best." Then the clause "it is not the best," is in apposition with "fact." *Not* modifies "am." *Sure* belongs to "it."

13. I¹ do not know where he¹ is.

Where is an adverb, not conjunctive; it modifies "is." "Where he is" is the object of "to knew."

14. There was so much noise^s that I¹ could not sleep.

So . . . that may be correlatives; but they are not correlative conjunctives.

So is an adverb; it modifies "much." *That* is a subordinate conjunction; it joins "I could not sleep" to "much." Or, "*that*" is a conjunctive adverb; it joins "I could not

sleep" to "much." Or "that" is a conjunctive adverb; it joins its clause to "so," and modifies "could sleep" (Butler).

15. We¹ meet in joy⁷, though we¹ part in sorrow⁷;

We¹ part to-night, but we¹ meet to-morrow.

Though is a subordinate conjunction; it joins "we part in sorrow" to "meet." *But* is a coordinate conjunction; it joins "we meet to-morrow" to "we part to-night." *To-night* and *to-morrow* are nouns, objective, without governing words; or they are adverbs.

If it is admitted that a conjunction introducing an appositive clause is merely introductory, we can not see on what grounds a conjunction introducing any noun clause is claimed to be a connective. Notice the following object clauses:

- (1) He asked who would go. (2) He asked, "Who will go?"
- (3) He asked where I lived. (4) He asked, "Where do you live?"
- (5) James said that he would go. (6) James said, "I will go."

In the first and second examples, "who" is an interrogative pronoun, not a relative; hence it is not a connective. In the third and fourth, "where" is an interrogative adverb, not a conjunctive adverb; hence it does not connect. Hence we see no reason for calling "that" in the fifth, a connective. Besides we see it is inadmissible in the sixth. We may apply the same reasoning to predicate clauses.

RULE XXII.

1. What^{22!} might Rome¹ have been taken? *Might have been taken* is the verb.
2. Ha^{22!} laughest thou¹, Lochiel⁴,
- my¹ vision⁶ to scorn⁷?
3. Ho^{22!} warden⁸!
4. Oh^{22!}, fearful

woe^s! 5. Ah^{z2}! my saying was true. 6. Hark^{z2}! hark^{z2}:
to God^v the chorus¹ breaks. 7. Halloo^{z2}! my^s boys^s, hal-
loo^{z2}! 8. Pshaw^{z2}! there's no distress¹ in that^v! [There is
an expletive adverb.] 9. Hem^{z2}! what^v is it¹? 10. Aha^{z2}!
is that^v you^s? 11. Alas^{z2}! poor Yorick^s! 12. Adieu^{z2}!
adieu^{z2}! my^s native land^s!
13. Hark^{z2}! they^v whisper; angels^v say,
Sister spirit¹, come away.
The clause, "sister spirit, come away," is the object of "say."

VII.

PARSING (Pages 228, 229, 230).

1. He^v has been ill since November^v.
Since is a preposition; it shows the relation of "November" to "has been."
2. I^v will go, provided he^v sends for me^v.
Provided is a conjunction; it joins the subordinate clause to "will go."
3. Can you^v not still this noise^s?
Can still is a regular, transitive verb, etc.
4. The rain^v still continues.
Still is an adverb; it modifies "continued."
5. The before-mentioned facts^v are before you^v.

Before-mentioned is a compound adjective; it belongs to "facts."

Before is a preposition; it shows the relation of "you" to "are."

6. Does he¹ live anywhere in Ohio⁷?

Anywhere is an adverb; it modifies "does live." *In* is a preposition; it shows the relation of "Ohio" to "anywhere." The meaning is, "Does he live at any place which is in Ohio?"

7. This boy¹ is full ten years⁸ old?

Full is an adverb; it modifies "ten." *Old* is an adjective in the predicate with "is;" it belongs to "boy." It is modified by [] "ten years."

8. I¹ never saw a saw⁹ saw¹⁰ a saw¹¹ as that saw¹ saws¹² a saw¹³.
Saw (1) is an irregular, transitive verb; active, indicative, past, first, singular.

Saw (2) is a noun; the object of "saw" (1).

Saw (3) is a regular, transitive verb; active, infinitive ("to" omitted), present; it limits "saw" (2).

Saw (4) is a noun; the object of "to saw."

As is a conjunctive adverb; it joins the subordinate clause to the infinitive; it modifies "saws."

9. What with the bread⁷, and what with the water⁷, he¹

sustained himself¹⁴ for several weeks.

What is an adverb; the first modifies "with the bread," the second "with the water." *And* connects "with the bread" and "with the water." All the phrases modify "sustained."

10. Give me¹⁵ such¹⁶ as I¹⁷ bargained for, and as much¹⁸ as I¹⁹
bargained for

Me is the indirect object of "give," and *such* and *much* are the direct objects. *As* (1) is a relative pronoun; its antecedent is "such;" it is neuter, third, singular, objective; it is the object of "for" (1).

As (2) is an adverb; it modifies "much." *As* (3) is a relative pronoun; its antecedent is "much;" it is the object of "for" (2).

If the ellipses are supplied, the first "as" is a conjunction, and the third a conjunctive adverb; thus, "Give me such as that is which I bargained for, and as much as that is much which I bargained for."

11. What¹, then, could be done?

What is an interrogative pronoun.

12. He¹ has come round.

13. That man¹ purchased a round⁶ of beef⁷.

14. The weight¹ of this box⁷ is forty pounds⁸.

15. The stars¹ are out by twos⁷ and threes⁷.

16. Whether¹ is greater, the gold⁸ or the temple⁸?

Whether is an interrogative pronoun. *Gold* and *temple* are absolute by pleonasm.

17. Sing unto the Lord⁷, O ye saints of his.

Ye is absolute by address, and *saints* is absolute in apposition with "ye." *His* is a possessive pronoun, the object of "of." Or it is a personal pronoun, in the possessive case, limiting some noun understood; or it is in the possessive, used by enallage for the objective, the object of "of."

18. No man¹ can come unto me⁷ except the Father¹ draws him⁶.

Except is a conjunction; it joins the subordinate clause to "can come."

19. He¹ maketh me² to lie down in green pastures³.

To lie limits "me;" it is modified by "down" and the phrase "in green pastures."

20. They¹ have promised, yet they¹ do not perform.

Yet is a coördinate conjunction; it connects the clauses. It is properly an adverb, modifying "do perform;" the conjunction being omitted.

21. One¹ came, methought, and whispered in my² ear³.

One is an adjective used as a noun; it is the subject of "came" and "whispered." *Methought*= "I thought" (Holbrook); that is, "me" is objective, used by enallage for the nominative "I;" and "thought" is transitive, governing the clause, "one came and whispered in my ear." *Methought*= "meseemed"= "it seemed to me" (Fowler); that is "me" is the object of the preposition "to," and "thought" is intransitive; its subject being the clause, "one came and whispered in my ear."

22. He that¹ catches at more² than belongs to him³, justly deserves to lose⁴ what he¹ has.

He (1) is the subject of "deserves." *That* is a relative pronoun.

Than is a relative pronoun; its antecedent is "more;" it is the subject of "belongs." Or it is a conjunction—"than that is which belong," etc.; or a conjunctive adverb—"than that is much which belongs to him."

To lose is the object of "deserves." *What*= "that which;" "that" being the object of "to lose," and "which" the object of "has."

23. *All*ⁿ *this*^v, *I*¹ *heard*^a *as one*¹ *half dead*; *but*² *answer*^e *had*^v
*I*¹ *none to words*⁷ *so true, save tears*⁷ *for my*² *sins*⁷.

This is an adjective used as a noun; the object of "heard." *As* is a conjunctive adverb; it joins the clause, "as one half dead hears," to "heard," and it limits "hears." *Half* is an adverb; it modifies "dead." *Dead* is an adjective; it belongs to "one."

None is an adjective; it belongs to "answer."

Save is a preposition; it shows the relation of "tears" to "answer."

Butler would parse "save" as an apocopated participle "saved" (excepted), and "tears" absolute with this participle.

24. *Dreaming*, *she*¹ *knew*^v *it*¹ *was a dream*².

Dreaming is a present participle; it belongs to "she."

The object of "knew" is the clause, "it was a dream."

25. *I*¹ *have told*^v *what, and how true thou*¹ *art*.

What is an interrogative pronoun; nominative in the predicate with "art" understood. *And* is a coordinate conjunction; it connects the two object clauses, "what thou art" and "how true thou art."

How is an adverb; it modifies "true." *True* is a predicate adjective; it belongs to "thou."

26. *He*¹ *thought*^v *only of his*² *subject*⁷.

Only is an adverb; modifying the phrase "of his subject;" or it is an adjective, belonging to "subject."

27. *The path*¹ *of glory*⁷ *leads but to the grave*⁷.

But is an adverb; it modifies the phrase "to the grave."

28. *Kings*¹ *will be tyrants*² *from policy*⁷ *when subjects*⁷ *are*^v
*rebels*³ *from principle*⁷.

When is a conjunctive adverb; it joins its clause to "will be," and modifies "are."

29. *Angling*¹ is somewhat like poetry⁷: men¹ are apt to be born so.

Somewhat is an adverb; it modifies the phrase "like poetry" if "like" is considered a preposition, or it modifies "like" if "like" is considered a predicate adjective—"similar." *Apt* is a predicate adjective; it belongs to "men;" it is modified by the infinitive "to be born," and "to be born" by the adverb "so."

30. And the final event¹ to himself⁷ has been that, as he¹ rose like a rocket⁷, he¹ fell like the stick⁷.

And and *that* are expletive conjunctions; *and* introducing the sentence, and *that* the predicate clause, "he fell like the stick."

As is a conjunctive adverb; it joins the adverbial clause, "as he rose like a rocket," to "fell;" it modifies "rose." *Like* is a preposition (new) or an adverb (old).

31. There shall nothing¹ die of all⁷ that¹ is the children's of Israel.

Of shows the relation of "all" to "nothing." *That* is a relative pronoun; its antecedent is "all." *Children's* limits some noun understood.

Israel is the object of the preposition "of."

32. We¹ have just come from Brown and Starr's.

Brown and *Starr's* are in the possessive; they limit some noun understood, as "store."

33. Three times¹ seven¹ are twenty-one².

34. I¹ paid thirty-seven and a half cents⁴ for butter⁷ this

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morning^a.

Thirty-seven and a half is an adjective; or parse the words separately.

35. Wheat^v is two dollars^b a bushel^c.

36. He^v ran the train^d at the rate^e of forty miles^f an hour^g.

37. The more I^v see of him^h, the better I^v like himⁱ.

The (1) is an adjective; it belongs to "more." *More* is an adjective used as a noun; it is the object of "see." *Of* shows the relation of "him" to "more"—"the more of him"="the more of his company." It were as well to omit "of;" then "him" would be the object of "see;" and *the more* (the often-er) an adverb, modifying "see;" or "the" modifies "more," and "more" modifies "see." *The better* is an adverb; it modifies "like;" or "the" modifies "better," and "better" modifies "like."

"Better," and "more," if "of" be omitted, may be parsed as adjectives used as nouns, objective without governing words.

38. Let your^v communication^v be^j yea, yea, and nay, nay.

To be limits "communication." *Yea* and *nay* are nouns; objective in the predicate with "to be."

39. As far as the east^v is from the west^k, so far hath He^v removed our^v transgressions^l from us.

As (1) is an adverb; it modifies "far" (1). *Far* is an adverb; it modifies "hath removed." *As* (2) is a conjunctive adverb; it joins the clause "as the east is far from the west" to "as" (1) or to "far;" it modifies the predicate adjective "far." *So* is an adverb; it modifies "far" (2).

"So far" is a mere repetition of "as far."

40. Therefore, if thine³ enemy¹ hunger, feed him⁶; if he¹ thirst, give him⁶ drink⁶: for in so doing⁷, thou¹ shalt heap coals of fire⁷ on his³ head⁷.

Therefore is an adverb; it modifies "feed" and "give;" or it is an expletive adverb or conjunction. *Hunger* and *thirst* are in the subjunctive mode, *feed* and *give* in the imperative, and *shall heap* in the indicative. *If* and *for* are subordinate conjunctions; the first "if" joins its clause to "feed," the second to "give," and "for" to both "feed" and "give." *In* is a preposition; it shows the relation of the participle "doing" to "shalt heap."

41. It is good for us⁷ to be here.

This sentence may mean—"To be here is good for us," or "For us to be here is good." "It" may be parsed as an expletive pronoun, and "to be" or "for us to be here" as the subject; or "it" as the subject, and "to be" or "for us to be here" in apposition with "it." *For* is a preposition; it shows the relation of "us" to "good;" or it is an introductory preposition. If "for" is considered merely introductory, "to be" limits "us."

42. Consider the lilies of the field⁷, how they¹ grow; they¹ toil not, neither do they¹ spin.

Lilies is absolute by pleonasm. *Neither* is a coordinate conjunction; it is equivalent to "nor." Or "lilies" is the object of "consider," reading the sentence, "Consider the lilies of the field, consider how they grow," etc.

43. A little one¹ shall become a thousand², and a small one¹, a strong nation².

Supply "shall become" in the second clause.

44. If I¹ forget thee⁴, O Jerusalem⁵, let my⁴ right hand⁶
 forget¹⁷ her⁸ cunning⁷.

The antecedent of "her" is "hand;" "hand" is of the neuter gender; the use of the possessive "its" is quite recent, occurring but five times in the Bible; in other instances "his," "her," "of it," or "thereof" being substituted. *Jerusalem* may be considered feminine.

The first "forget" is the present subjunctive, or the future indicative (shall forget), or the past potential (should forget). Excepting the past tense of "to be" ("if I *were*," etc.), we really have no subjunctives in English. The second "forget" is a present infinitive, "to" being omitted after "let;" it limits "hand."

45. Hitherto shalt thou¹ come, but²⁰ no further.

The conjunction "but" may be parsed as connecting the adverbs, "hitherto" and "no further;" better, perhaps, to read—"but thou shalt come no further." If parsed separately, "no" modifies "further," and "further" modifies "shalt come."

46. Yet man¹ is born unto trouble⁷, as the sparks¹ fly
 ad upward.

Yet is an adverb; it modifies "is born."

As is a conjunctive adverb; it joins the subordinate clause to "is born;" it modifies "fly."

47. "Madam⁵," said I¹, emphatically, "you¹ are in an error⁷."

The object of "said" is the clause, "Madam, you are in an error."

In shows the relation of "error" to "are" (new ed.), or to

"you" (old ed.).

48. How feeble were the attempts¹ at planting towns², is
evident from the nature³ of the tenure⁴ by which⁵ the lands⁶
near the Saco⁷ were held.

The subject of "is" is the preceding proposition. *Feeble* and *evident* are predicate adjectives; "feeble" belongs to "attempts," and "evident" to the subject clause, "how feeble were the attempts at planting towns."

By shows the relation of the relative "which" to "were held."

Near is a preposition; it shows the relation of "Saco" to "lands;" or it is adjective modifying lands, and "to" is a preposition, showing the relation of "Saco" to "near."

49. This¹ is—what² shall we³ call it⁴?

Instead of giving the predicate noun, a question has been asked. This sentence, accordingly, is compound; no connection of members.

What is an interrogative pronoun; objective, in apposition with "it".

50. It¹ is he², even he.

Even may be considered an index of apposition, the second "he" being in apposition with the first "he;" or read—"It is he, it is even he." Then the second "he" is the predicate of the second proposition, and "even" is an adverb, modifying "is."

51. He¹ was not even invited to be² present.

Both adverbs and the infinitive modify "was invited."

Present is an adjective in the predicate with "to be;" it belongs to "he."

52. Is your¹ health² good, now? Rather so.

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Rather modifies "so," and *so* modifies "is" understood—"It is rather so."

53. The garret¹ was filled with broken chairs², cast-off garments³, and what not.

Read—"and what I do not mention" = "and other things which I do not mention." *What* = "things which;" "things" being the object of the preposition "with;" and "which" a relative pronoun, the object of "do mention."

54. How long ^{ad} ^v was it¹ before the man¹ came to?

^{ad} About three quarters² of an hour³.

"It (the time) before the man came to was how long? It was about three quarters of an hour."

Long is a predicate adjective; it belongs to "It."

Before is a conjunctive adverb; it joins the clause "before the man came to" to "it," and modifies "came to" or "came." Butler would parse it as a preposition, governing the clause.

Came to (revived) is an agglutinated verb; or "came" is a verb, and "to" is an adverb, or a preposition—"to his senses." This sentence is similar to—"The year when Chaucer was born, is uncertain;" in which, "when Chaucer was born" is an adjective clause, modifying "year." *About* is an adverb; it modifies "three." Many would parse it as a preposition, governing "quarters."

55. No quips¹, now, Pistol²: indeed I¹ ^{ad} ^v am in the waist³
^{ad} two yards⁴ about.

Quips is the object of some verb, and *now* modifies the same verb. *Indeed* modifies "am." *About* modifies "two."

56. He⁸ that¹ will not when he¹ may,

When he¹ would, he¹ shall have nay⁶

He (1) is absolute by pleonasm; it is modified by the relative clause, "that will not." "*Will*" [] is modified by the adverbial clause, "when he may." "*When he would*" modifies "shall have." *Nay* is a noun, the object of "shall have." *When* is a conjunctive adverb,

Will, *may*, and *would* are merely auxiliary verbs; the infinitive parts being understood.

57. For what¹ is worth¹ in any thing?

ad a v
But so much money² as 't'will bring?

For is an introductory conjunction. *What* is an interrogative pronoun; neuter, third, singular, nominative in the predicate with "is." *Worth* is a noun; the subject of "is." Of the prepositions, "in" shows the relation of "thing" to "worth," and "but" of "money" to "what." *As* is a relative pronoun (Heukle); its antecedent is "money," hence it is neuter, third, singular; Rule IX. It joins "as it will bring" to "money;" Rule XXI. It is the object of "will bring," hence it is in the objective case; Rule VI. Or read—"as the money which it will bring is much;" then "as" is a conjunctive adverb, joining its clause to "so" (Butler), or to "much" (1) (Harvey), and modifying "much" (2).

58. The swan¹ on still St. Mary's² lake³

v
Float double, swan and shadow.

Swan (1) is plural; Fowler considers it singular, he uses "floats" instead of "float." *On* shows the relation of "lake" to "swan" (1). *Still* is an an adjective; it belongs to "lake." *Double* is a predicate adjective; it belongs to "swan" (1). *Swan* (2) and *shadow* are singular; they are predicate nominatives—"each floats as swan and shadow;" or if *as* is called a preposition, they are in the objective.

ad v ad v
58. Here lies what once was Matthew Prior¹:

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The son of Adam⁷ and Eve⁷:

Can Bourbon¹ or Nassau¹ claim higher?

*What*¹ is a double relative; the antecedent part is the subject of "lies," and the relative part of "was." *Son* is in apposition with "Matthew Prior; or read—"he was the son of Adam and Eve."

Higher is an adjective used as a noun; it is the object of "can claim."

60. I¹ can not tell what you¹ and other men¹

Think of this life⁷; but¹⁰ for my⁸ single self⁷,
I¹ had as lief not be as live to be

In awe⁷ of such a thing⁷ as I¹ myself⁴.

What is an interrogative pronoun, the object of "think;" the clause "what you and other men think of this life" is the object of "can tell." *Of* shows the relation of "life" to "what." *Think* is second person. *Had be* and *had live* may be considered as the potential; equivalent to "would be" and "would live;" or "had" is a past indicative, and "be" and "live" are present infinitives, the "to" being omitted; they are then the objects, respectively, of "had" and "had" understood. *As* (1) modifies "lief." *Lief* and *not* modify "had be" or "to be." *For* shows the relation of "self" to "I," or to "had be" or "to be." *Self* is neuter. *As* (2) is a conjunctive adverb; it joins the clause, "as I had lief live to be in awe of such a thing," to "as" (Butler) or to "lief" (Harvey); it modifies "lief" (2).

To be limits "had live" or "to live." *In* shows the relation of "awe" to "to be" (new). *Such a* is an adjective, belonging to "thing;" or *such* and *a* are adjectives, belonging to "thing." *As* (3) is a subordinate conjunction (Bullions); it joins its clause to "such a" or "such." Or it is a relative

pronoun (Harvey); its antecedent is "thing;" it is nominative in the predicate with "am." *I* (3) is the subject of "am."

61. ^vThink for thyself⁷—one good idea¹

But known to be¹⁷ thine own

^vIs better than a thousand¹ gleaned

^aFrom fields⁷ by others' sown.

"Thou" understood is the subject of "think," "idea" of "is," and "a thousand" or "thousand" of "are" understood. The sentence may be considered complex; "as," "for," "since," or "because," understood, joining the subordinate clause to "think," or compound, no connective.

But is an adverb; it modifies "known." Of the participles, "known" belongs to "idea," "gleaned" to "a thousand," and "sown" to "fields."

To be limits "known." *Thine own* is a possessive pronoun; nominative in the predicate with "to be;" or it is a personal pronoun; possessive case, limiting "idea" understood. *Better* is a predicate adjective; it belongs to "idea." *Than* is a subordinate conjunction; it joins the last clause to "better." Or it is a conjunctive adverb, modifying "good" or "well," understood. *By* shows the relation of "others" to "sown."

62. So we¹ were left galloping, Joris⁴ and I⁴,
Past Looz⁷ and past Tougres⁷, no cloud in the sky⁷:

The broad sun¹ above laughed a pitiless laugh⁶;

'Neath our⁸ feet⁷ broke the brittle bright stubble¹ like
chaff⁷;

Till over by Dalhem⁷ a dome-spire¹ sprang white.

And "Gallop;" gasped Joris¹, "for Aix¹ is in sight⁷."

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So is an adverb; it modifies "were left." *Galloping* is a present participle; it belongs to "we" (Harvey), or to "were left" (Holbrook).

Joris and *I* are in apposition with "we;" "*Joris*" is of the third person.

Past is a preposition; each joins its object to "galloping."

Cloud may be parsed as the subject of "was," absolute with the participle "being," or the object of the preposition "with." *Above* is an adjective, belonging to "sun;" or it is a preposition, showing the relation of "us" to "sun." *Beneath* and *like* join their objects to "broke."

Till is a conjunctive adverb; it joins its clause to "galloping;" it modifies "sprang."

Butler would parse it as a preposition.

Over by is a complex preposition; it shows the relation of "Dalhem" to "sprang;" or "by" is the preposition, and "over" an adverb, modifying "by Dalhem."

The object of "gasped" is "Gallop, for Aix is in sight."

And joins the clause "Joris gasped," etc., to the preceding clause.

For is a conjunction; it joins the subordinate clause, "Aix is in sight," to Gallop." *In* shows the relation of "sight" to "is" (new).

63. This^a well^{ad} may^v be

The Day of Judgment which^e the world¹ awaits;

But, be it¹ so or not, I¹ only know

My^a present duty^e and my^a Lord's^a command^e

To occupy⁴ till he¹ come. So at the post⁷

Where he¹ hath set me^e in his^a providence^e,

I¹ choose for one² to meet³ him⁴ face⁵ to face⁶,—

No faithless servant frightened from my³ task⁷,

But ready when the Lord¹ of the harvest calls.

Day of Judgment is a proper noun; nominative in the predicate with "may be." *Which* is a relative pronoun; its antecedent, is "Day of Judgment;" it is the object of "awaits." *But* connects the two members of this compound sentence. "Be it so or not" is a parenthetical clause, rather than a modifier of "know." *Be* is an imperative of the third person; its subject is "it."

So modifies "be," and "not" modifies "be" understood. *Or* connects "be it so" and "be it not so." *Only* is an adjective; it belongs to "duty" and "command." *To occupy* is in apposition with "command." *Till* is a conjunctive adverb; it joins the clause, "till he come," to "to occupy;" and it modifies "come."

Come is a present subjunctive; or "shall come" is a future indicative.

So modifies "choose." *At* shows the relation of "post" to "to meet."

Where is a conjunctive adverb; it joins the adjective clause, "where he hath set me in his providence," to "post;" it modifies "hath set."

For shows the relation of "one" or to "choose" or to "I."

Face to face may be parsed as an adverb, modifying "to meet;" or "face" (1) is the object of the preposition "with." *Servant* may be parsed as in apposition with "I;" better as a predicate nominative—"who am no faithless servant frightened from task, but who am ready when the Lord of the harvest calls."

Frightened is a perfect participle; it belongs to "servant."

III KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Ready is a predicate adjective; it belongs to "who" (2).

When is a conjunctive adverb; it joins the adverbial clause, "when the Lord of the harvest calls," to "am" (2); it modifies "calls."

PUNCTUATION.

THE COMMA (Pages 241, 242).

1. A man who does so care, has a garment, embroidered with hooks, which catches at everything that passes by.
2. Come, Rollo, let us take a walk.
3. We often commend, as well as censure, imprudently.
4. The deaf, and the blind, and the lame were there.
5. The rich and the poor, the high and the low, the learned and the unlearned, have access alike to this fountain.
6. I see, then, in revelation a purpose corresponding with that for which human teaching was instituted.
7. The oranges, lemons, and figs, which grow in the northern range of the Southern States, are of an inferior quality.
8. "Think you, Abel," said Paul at last, "that the storm drove thither?"
9. Yes, I am sure it is so.
10. As it was then, so it is now.
11. He that seeketh, findeth.
12. I lisped in numbers, for the numbers came.
13. The idle want steadiness of purpose; the indolent, power of exertion.
14. It was said of Socrates, that he brought philosophy down from heaven to dwell among men.
15. An indirect advantage, but a very considerable one, attendant upon various modes of recreation, is that they provide

opportunities of excelling in something to boys and men who are dull in things which form the staple of education.

THE SEMICOLON (Pages 243-244).

1. A Scotch mist becomes a shower; and a shower, a flood: and a flood, a storm; and a storm, a tempest: and a tempest, thunder and lightning, and thunder and lightning, heavenquake and earthquake.

2. Wit is abrupt, darting, scurful, and tosses its analogies in your face; humor is slow and shy, insinuating its fun into your heart.

3. An enigma is a dark saying: an obscure question, a riddle.

THE COLON (Page 245).

There are five senses: sight, hearing, feeling, taste, and smell.

2. The discourse consisted of two parts: in the first was shown the necessity of exercise; in the second, the advantages that would result from it.

3. Men's evil manners live in brass: their virtues we write in water.

4. Write on your slates the following example: The lake is very deep.

THE PERIOD (Page 246).

1. D. K. Merwin, Esq., was chosen chairman.

2. H. C. Cartwright, b. A. D. 1825, d. Feb. 2, 1854.

3. See Rev. xii. 11. 4. Chapter xx., § iv., Part II. 5. It cost in London £6. 7s. 8d.

THE INTERROGATION AND EXCLAMATION POINTS
(Page 247).

1. What! did my father's godson seek your life? He whom my father named? 2. See! there! behold! look! lo! if I stand here, I saw him.

THE DASH AND CURVES (Page 249).

1. He had a large blunt head; his muzzle black as night,
his mouth blacker than any night; a tooth or two,—being all
he had,—gleaming out of his jaws of darkness. 2. The faith-
ful man acts not from impulse but from conviction, conviction
of duty,—the most stringent, solemn, and inspiring conviction
that can sway the mind. 3. The Egyptian style of architec-
ture (see Dr. Pocock, not his discourses, but his prints), was
apparently the mother of the Greek

CAPITALS, ETC. (Page 252).

What, Tubero, did that naked sword of yours mean in the
battle of Pharsalia? at whose breast was its point aimed?
what was then the meaning of your arms, your spirit, your
eyes, your hands, your ardor of soul? what did you desire?
what wish for? I press the youth too much; he seems dis-
turbed; let me return to myself: I too bore arms on the same
side.—*Cicero*.

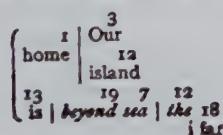
Presently my soul grew stronger; hesitating then no longer,
"Sir," said I, "or Madam, truly your forgiveness I implore;
But the fact is I was napping, and so gently you came rapping,
And so faintly you came tapping, tapping at my chamber
door,
That I scarce was sure I heard you." Here I opened wide the
door;
Darkness there, and nothing more.—*Poe*.

PART II.

METHOD OF DIAGRAMMING.

EXPLANATIONS.

1. The tie or bracket [] is used to unite the subject and predicate, the subject being placed above the predicate.
2. Place a dash [—] between the copulative verb and the predicate noun, adjective, etc. We prefer to call the verb the copula and the noun or adjective the attribute, the two together forming the predicate; but this diagram will do for those who call the verb the copula and the noun or adjective the predicate, also for those who call the verb the predicate and the noun or adjective the attribute.
3. Modifiers are placed after the terms limited with a vertical line [|] between.
4. Connectives are printed in italics and underscored in written work.
5. Independent elements are enclosed in the curves [()].
6. The brackets [] are used when omissions are not supplied.
7. The brace [>] is sometimes used to connect two or more terms having the same construction.
8. In cases of doubt, require the pupil to mark the word with the rule for its construction; or every word may be so marked, as in the following: "Our island home is far beyond the sea."



214 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

(~~See~~ SEE HARVEY'S REVISED ENGLISH GRAMMAR).

(Page 139.) 1. Ink is black. 2. Gold is yellow.

Ink Gold
is—black is—yellow

3. Lead is a metal. 4. Birds sing.

Lead Birds
is—metal | a sing

5. Vessels sail. 6. Trees are plants

Vessels Trees
sail are—plants

7. Fishes swim. 8. Elihu was tardy.

Fishes Elihu
swim was—tardy

9. Mary was studious. 10. Enoch may be angry

Mary Enoch
was—studious may be—angry

11. Snow falls. 12. Houses stand.

Snow Houses
falls stand

(p. 140.) 1. Heat melts lead. 2. Men love money.

Heat Men
melts | lead love | money

3. I study botany. 4. Haste makes waste.

I Haste
study | botany makes | waste

5. Cats catch mice. 6. Mr. Jones sells calicoes.

7. Clouds bring rain.

Cats Mr. Jones Clouds
catch | mice sells | calicoes bring | rain

KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR 115

(p. 141.) 1. Sarah's book is lost. 2. Mrs. Elkins, the milliner,
found Sarah's book.

{ book | Sarah's { Mrs. Elkins | milliner | the
is lost found | book | Sarah's

3. Old people love quiet: 4. Young children love play.

people | Old children | Young
 love | quiet love | play

5. I like ripe cherries. 6. You have found my pencil.

1 You
like | cherries | ripe
have found | pencil | my

(p. 142.) 1. A sluggard sleeps soundly.

2. The horses were much fatigued.

{ slaggard | A horses | The
 sleeps | soundly were fatigued | much

3. Very loud reports were heard.

4 That boy spends his money foolishly.

{ reports | loud | Very
were heard { boy | That
 spends | money | his
 foolishly

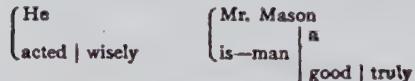
5. You may go now. 6. He then left the country.

7. The river rose rapidly. 8. The troops marched forward.

9. Their parents live there; | 10. How far did the horses run?
[parents | Their: [horses & the: |
live | there did run | far | How

116 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

11. He acted wisely. 12. Mr. Mason is a truly good man.



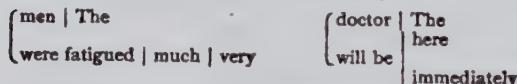
13. He will be heard from presently.



It is not *will be heard* that is affirmed of the subject, but *will be heard from*, and this agglutinated verb is modified by *presently*.

14. The men were very much fatigued.

15. The doctor will be here immediately.

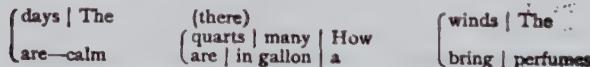


We consider *here* as truly a modifier of *will be* as it is of *will come* in the sentence, "He will come *here*." Place is not properly predicable, as it is not an attribute of the subject. "He is present" and "He is *here*" are equivalent in meaning, and it is usual to consider *present* a predicate adjective, but that does not make *here* a predicate adverb. If they are to have the same construction, call *present* an adverb or supply an ellipsis—"He is in the present company." Compare such a sentence with these, "He is sick," "The man is rich," in which *sick* and *rich* are qualities affirmed of their subjects.

(p. 145.) I. The days are calm.

2. How many quarts are there in a gallon?

3. The winds bring perfumes.



Independent elements are enclosed in the curves.

4. Study diligently. 5. He waved his arm
6. And the fellow calls himself a painter.

You [He] (And) study | diligently waved | arm | his fellow | the [calls | himself | painter | a We have followed the old edition in considering *painter*, a modifier of *himself* rather than an object of *calls*, for the same reason that we consider *lazy* a modifier of *him* in the sentence, "She called him *lazy*;" or *abandoned* a modifier of *himself* in, "He thought himself *abandoned*," or *to be rich* a modifier of *her* in, "I took her to be *rich*." In each of these examples, the verb has but one object, viz., *himself a painter*, etc. But for all grammatical purposes, it is well to consider that the object of the active verb which is made the subject of the passive; as, She called *him lazy* = *He was called lazy*. They named *him John* = *He was named John*. He kept *me waiting* = *I was kept waiting*. We found the *report to be true* = The *report was found to be true*.

7. He deserved punishment rather than pity.

8. O, how careless you are!

9. What was the Rubicon?

(He deserved punishment rather than he deserved pity) (O) you are—careless how
 Rubicon | the was | What

Connectives are printed in italics. *What* is really an adjective, the limited noun being omitted.

19. How brightly the sun shines!

II. Alas for the man who has not learned to work!

(sun | the

Next | Brighten | Home

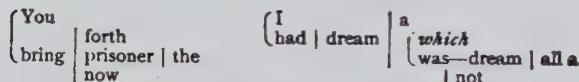
(shines
(Alas)

(*Am*)
I am—sorry | for man | the
| who has learned | not
to work

118 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

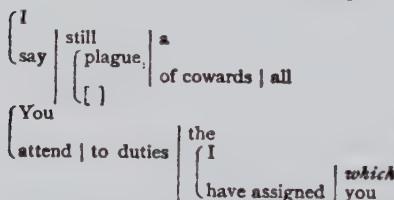
Butler would not consider the 11th elliptical, but make the phrase modify *alas*.

12. Bring forth the prisoner now.
13. I had a dream which was not all a dream.



All is used in the sense of *wholly* or *entirely*.

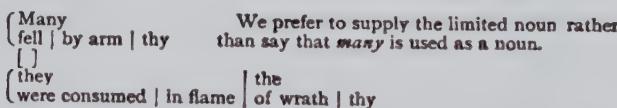
14. A plague of all cowards, still say I.
15. Attend to the duties I have assigned you.



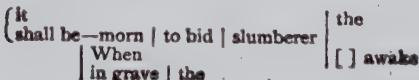
The brackets are used to indicate omitted words.

Instead of *you* being the indirect object of *have assigned*, we consider it the object of *to* understood, and *to you* an adverbial element.

16. Many fell by thy arm: they were consumed in the flame of thy wrath.



17. When shall it be morn in the grave to bid the slumberer awake.



KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR 119

18. The Commons, faithful to their system, remained in a wise and masterly inactivity.

The
 Commons | faithful | to system | their
 remained | in inactivity | a
 and
 masterly

(p. 147.) 1. Thy feet are fetterless.

2. Level spread the lake before him.
3. He waved his broad felt hat for silence.

feet | Thy lake | the
 are—fetterless spread—Level before him

He his
 waived | hat broad
 for silence felt

4. A soldier of the Legion lay dying in Algiers.
5. It sank from sight before it set.

soldier | A It
 of legion | the sank | from sight
 lay—dying | it
 in Algiers | set | before

Butler calls *before*, *for*, *till*, *until*, etc., prepositions instead of conjunctive adverbs.

6. Ye softening dews, ye tender showers, descend!
7. None will flatter the poor.
8. Ye are the things that tower.

Ye | dews | softening None
 and
 ye | showers | tender will flatter | poor | the
 ye
 descend | Ye
 | are—things | the

9. The house was wrapped in flames.
10. Hope and fear are the bane of human life.

house | The Hope
 was wrapped | in flames and
 | fear are—bane | the
 | of life | human

120 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

11. The village all declared how much he knew.

12. He that refuseth instruction despiseth his own soul.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{village} \text{The} \\ \text{declared} \text{(he} \end{array} \right.$	all	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{He} \text{that} \\ \text{refuseth} \text{instruction} \\ \text{despiseth} \text{soul} \text{his own} \end{array} \right.$
--	--------------	---

A pronoun, adverb, or conjunction, which introduces a substantive (noun) clause, is not properly a connective; thus, He asked *who* would go, or He asked, " *Who* will go?" He asked *where* I lived, or He asked, " *Where* do you live?" James said *that* he would go, or James said, " *I* will go." In the examples given, *who* is an interrogative pronoun, not a relative; *where* is not a conjunctive adverb, it is merely interrogative; *that* is merely introductory, the direct quotation must not be introduced by this conjunction. *Own* may be disposed of as an adjective, modifying *soul*.

13. Is it for thee the lark ascends and sings? = Is it thou for whom the lark ascends and sings? (See Butler's Grammar, also Reed and Kellogg's.)

14. How dreadful is this place, for God is here.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{it} \\ \text{Is--thou} \text{lark} \text{the} \\ \text{ascends} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{sings} \end{array} \right.$	$\text{place} \text{this}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{is--dreadful} \text{How} \\ \text{for} \\ \text{God} \\ \text{is} \text{here} \end{array} \right.$
--	------------------------------	--

15. He dares not touch a hair of Catiline.

16. What can compensate for the loss of character?

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{He} \\ \text{dares} \text{not} \\ \text{[] touch} \text{hair} \text{a} \\ \text{of Cataline} \end{array} \right.$	What	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{can compensate} \text{for loss} \text{the} \\ \text{of character} \end{array} \right.$
--	---------------	--

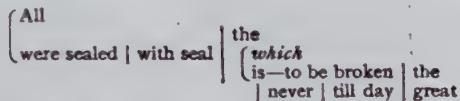
17. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.

18. Time slept on flowers, and lent his glass to Hope.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{thou} \text{us} \\ \text{not} \\ \text{Lead} \text{into temptation} \\ \text{but} \text{us} \\ \text{deliver} \text{from evil} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Time} \\ \text{slept} \text{on flowers} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{lent} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{glass} \text{his} \\ \text{to Hope} \end{array} \right.$	These sentences may be considered compound.
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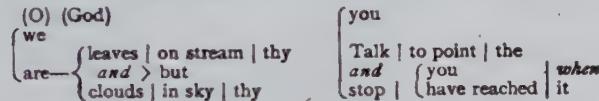
KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 121

19. All were sealed with the seal which is never to be broken till the great day.



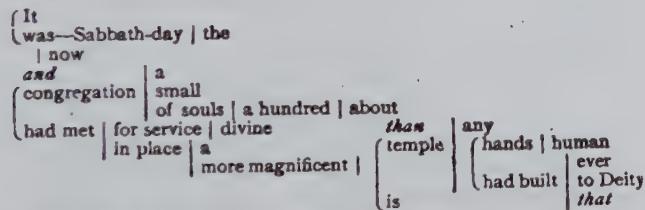
20. O God, we are but leaves on thy stream, clouds in thy sky.

21. Talk to the point, and stop when you have reached it.



Holbrook would make *but* an adverbial modifier of *are*. We consider it really a preposition, *we are nothing but leaves*.

22. It was now the Sabbath-day, and a small congregation of about a hundred souls, had met for divine service in a place more magnificent than any temple that human hands had ever built to Deity.

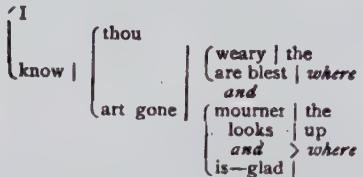


We prefer to make *more* modify *magnificent*. *Than* is really a conjunctive adverb except after *other* and *rather*; thus, in this sentence, it modifies *magnificent* understood—"than any temple is magnificent."

23. I know thou art gone where the weary are blest.

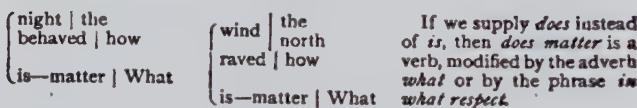
And the mourner looks up and is glad.

122 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.



24. What matter how the night behaved?

What matter how the north wind raved?

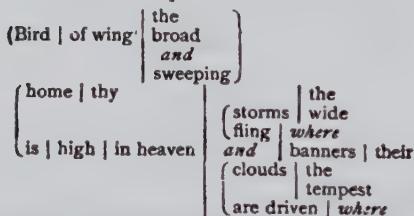


25. Bird of the broad and sweeping wing,

Thy home is high in heaven,

Where the wide storms their banners fling,

And the tempest clouds are driven.



Many grammarians would call *high* a predicate adjective; it is not such, because we do not mean a *high home*, but it is really an adjective, modifying some noun understood; as, in a *high place* in heaven = in a *high place* which is in heaven, or in a *place* which is high in heaven. As a representative of the phrase, *high* is an adverb, modifying *is*.

(pp. 150 and 151.) 1. Children play. 2. Virtue ennobles.



KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 123

3. Spring has come. 4. Winter has departed. 5. You may go.

{ Spring { Winter { You
has come has departed may go

6. Mary might have sung. 7. Horses can run. 8. Flowers are
blooming.

{ Mary { Horses { Flowers
might have sung can run are blooming

9. Money may be loaned. 10. Books will be bought. 11. Stars
were shining.

{ Money { Books { Stars
may be loaned will be bought were shining

12. John should have been studying. 13. Glass is brittle.

{ John { Glass
should have been studying is—brittle

14. Water is transparent. 15. Savages may be merciful

{ Water { Savages
is—transparent may be—merciful

16. Men should be just.

17. Samuel should have been obedient.

{ Men { Samuel
should be—just should have been—obedient

18. Geography is interesting. 19. Job was patient.

{ Geography { Job
is—interesting was—patient

20. I will be industrious. 21. They have been successful.

{ I { They
will be—industrious have been—successful

22. Iron is a metal. 23. Flies are insects.

{ Iron { Flies
is—metal | a are—insects

24. Napoleon was a general. 25. Ostriches are birds.

{ Napoleon { Ostriches
was—general | a are—birds

26. "Men would be angels; angels would be gods."

124 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR

27. They may have been truants.
 { Men would be—angels { They
 and may have been—truants
 { angels would be—gods

28. Howard was a philanthropist.

29. He might have been a lawyer.
 { Howard { He
 was—philanthropist | a might have been—lawyer | a

30. George had been a captain. 31. John looks cold.
 { George { John
 had been—captain | a looks—cold

32. I feel aguish. 33. Ants appear industrious.
 { I { Ants
 feel—aguish appear—industrious

34. Washington was elected president.

35. Avarice has become his master.
 { Washington { Avarice
 was elected—president has become—master | his

36. He seems dejected.
 { He { He
 seems—dejected seems | to be dejected

37. He became wealthy. 38. It was deemed inexpedient.
 { He { It
 became—wealthy was deemed—inexpedient

(p. 155.) 1. He examined the books. 2. Silas studied geology.
 { He { Silas
 examined | books | the studied | geology

3. They watched the storm. 4. You must obey the laws.
 { They { You
 watched | storm | the must obey | laws | the

5. We earn money. 6. Merchants sell goods.
 { We { Merchants
 earn | money sell | goods

KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 125

126 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

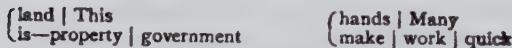
(p. 157.) I. A large house was burned.

2. I wrote a long letter.



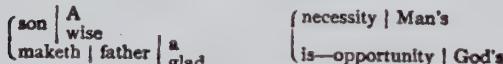
3. This land is government property.

4 Many hands make quick work.

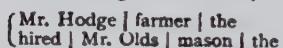


5. A wise son maketh a glad father.

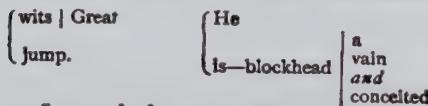
6. Man's necessity is God's opportunity.



7. Mr. Hodge, the farmer, hired Mr. Olds, the mason

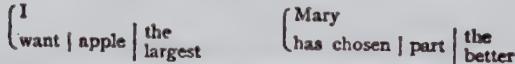


8. Great wit jump. 9. He is a vain, conceited blockhead.



10. I want the largest apple.

II. Mary has chosen the better part.

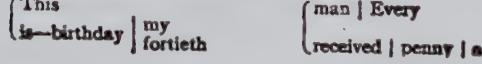


12. Carlo's barking wakened the family. 13. I saw six swans.



14. This is my fortieth birthday.

15. Every man received a penny.



KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 127

(p. 159.) 1. The birds sing sweetly.

2. We struck the vessel just amidships.

birds | The { We
sing | sweetly | struck | vessel | the
 | amidships | just

3. I now demand your votes. 4. He formerly lived here

{ I { He
demand | now | lived | formerly
votes | your | here

5. The fire went out. 6. He seems very sad.

(fire | The { He
went | out | seems—sad | very

{ He { Seems to be is the strengthened
seems | to be | copula. Seems is modified by *us*
 | sad | very | *be*, an adverbial element.

7. The boy wrote the letter carelessly. 8. They have been long
absent. 9. I shall certainly defend you.

{ boy | The { They { I
wrote | letter | the | have been—absent | shall defend | certainly
 | carelessly | long | you

(pp. 162 and 163.) 1. Thou hast uttered cruel words.

2. Every heart knows its sorrows.

{ Thou { heart | Every
hast uttered | words | cruel | knows | sorrows | its

3. Gratitude is a delightful emotion.

4. This generous bounty was well bestowed.

{ Gratitude { bounty | This
is—emotion | a | generous
 | delightful | was bestowed | well

5. The best men often experience disappointments.

6. A disposition so amiable will secure universal regard.

{ men | the { disposition | A
experience | often | will secure | amiable, so
 | disappointments | regard | universal

128 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

7. His brother's offense will not condemn him.

{ offense | brother's | His
will condemn | not
him

(p. 163.) 1. Black crags behind thee pierce the clear blue sky.

2. Vicissitudes of good and evil fill up the life of man.

Black
craggs | behind | thee
pierce | sky | the
clear | blue
Vicissitudes | of {good
fill | up
life | of man
and
evil

3. He had a remarkably good view of their features.

4. He shakes the woods on the mountain side.

He
had | view | a
good | remarkably
of features | their
(He
shakes | woods | the
on side | the
mountain

5. The fate of gods may well be thine.

6. He had endured three months of nights.

The
fate | of gods
may be—thine
| well
(He
had endured | months | three
of nights

We prefer to consider *thine* a personal pronoun, the limited noun being understood.

7. His architecture had become a mere framework for the setting of delicate sculpture.

Architecture | His
had become—framework | a
mere
for setting | the
of sculpture | delicate

(p. 164.) 1. I bow reverently to thy dictates.

2. Heaven burns with the descending sun.

I
bow | reverently
to dictates | thy
(Heaven
burns | with sun | the
descending

KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR 129

3. The panther's track is fresh in the snow.
4. His home lay low in the valley.

{ track | panther's | The { home | His
is-fresh lay | low | in valley | the
| in snow | the

Low is similar to *high* in "Thy home is high in heaven."

5. We one day described some shapeless object floating at a distance.

6. The horse ran two miles without stopping.

We described	[] day	one	horses	The
	object	some shapeless	[] miles	two
		floating	ran	without stopping
		at distance	a	

7. We sailed south four days.

8. See what a grace is seated on his brow.

(We sailed [] south [] See []) grace | what a
sailed [] days [] four []) is seated [] on brow []) his

8. There is a very life in our despair.

10. Eternal sunshine settles on his head.

11. Heaven first taught letters for some wretch's aid.

{ Heaven first
taught letters
 for aid | wretch's | some

(3. 165.) I. To doubt the promise of a friend is a sin.

3. He has gone to his office to write a letter.

To doubt | promise | the | He
is—sin | a | of friend | a | has gone | to office | his
is—sin | a | to write | letter | a

a. How pleasant it is to see the sun!

4. Not to know me argues yourselves unknown.

130 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

(it)
{ to see | sun | the { to know | Not
is—pleasant | How | me
 | argues | yourselves | unknown

We prefer to call *it* the subject, and the infinitive a modifier of *it*; viz., in apposition with it.

5. 'Tis not in mortals to command success.

6. Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast.

(It)
{ to command | success { Music
is | not | hath | charms | to soothe | breast | the
 | in mortals | savage

7. I was not hardened enough to venture a quarrel with him then.

8. A thousand years scarce serve to found a state.

(I)
was hardened | not { quarrel | a
 | enough | to venture | with him
 | then
(years | A thousand
serve | scarce | to found | state | a

There are several methods of disposing of such expressions as *a thousand years* besides the one given. *Thousand* may be considered an adjective, modifying *years*; then *a* is an adjective, modifying *years* or *thousand years*; or it is an adverb, modifying *thousand*. *Thousand* may be disposed of as a noun, considering *thousand* and *years* in apposition, or read *a thousand of years*, or *years to the number of a thousand*.

(pp. 166-167.) 1. Soon rested those who fought.

2. All said that Love had suffered wrong.

{ those | { who { All
rested | Soon | fought | said | (that)
 | | | Love
 | | had suffered | wrong

3. He builds a palace of ice where the torrents fall.

4. It was now a matter of curiosity who the old gentleman ~~was~~.

KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 131

$\begin{cases} \text{He} & \text{palace} \Big \text{a} \\ \text{builds} & \Big(\text{torrents} \Big \text{the} \\ & \Big(\text{fall—where} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} (\text{It}) & \text{gentleman} \Big \text{the} \\ \text{was} & \Big \text{old} \\ \text{was—matter} & \Big \text{now} \\ & \Big \text{of curiosity} \end{cases}$	<p>Or make <i>it</i> the subject, modified by the subordinate clause— (appositive.)</p>
---	---	---

5. The fires of the bivouac complete what the fires kindled by
the battle have not consumed.

$\begin{cases} \text{fires} & \text{The} \\ & \text{of bivouac} \Big \text{the} \\ \text{complete} & \Big \text{burning} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{What} = \text{the things which.} \\ \text{the} \\ \text{of things} \Big \text{the} \\ \Big(\text{fires} \Big \text{kindled} \Big \text{by battle} \Big \text{the} \\ \Big(\text{have consumed} \Big \text{which} \\ & \text{not} \end{cases}$
---	---

6. Towards night the schoolmaster walked over to the cottage
where his little friend lay sick.

$\begin{cases} \text{schoolmaster} & \text{the} \\ & \text{Towards night} \\ \text{walked} & \Big \text{over} \\ & \text{to cottage} \Big \text{the} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{his} \\ \text{(friend} \Big \text{little} \\ \text{lay—sick} \\ \text{where} = \text{in which} \end{cases}$
---	---

7. Until you become lost to all feeling of your true interest and
your natural dignity, freedom they can have from none but you.

$\begin{cases} \text{they} & \text{freedom} \\ \text{can have} & \text{from none} \Big \text{but you} \\ & \text{you} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{become—lost} \Big \text{to feeling} \\ \text{Until} \end{cases} \Big \begin{cases} \text{all} \\ \text{of} \Big\{ \text{interest} \Big \text{your} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{dignity} \Big \text{your} \\ \text{natural} \end{cases}$
---	---

8. The sound of the wind among the leaves was no longer the
sound of the wind, but of the sea.

9. These are follies on which it would be greater folly to remark.

132 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

The
sound | of wind | the
| among leaves | the
was—sound | the
| of wind | the
| no longer
but
(it
was—sound | the
| of sea | the

No may modify *longer*

These
are—folly |
(it)
to remark | on which
would be—folly | greater

10. I am now at liberty to confess that much which I have heard objected to by my late friend's writings, was well founded.

I
am | at liberty | to confess | (that) |
now | much | (I | have heard | which | objected |
to writings | friend's | my late
was founded | well

11. One of his favorite maxims was, that the only way to keep a secret is never to let any one suspect that you have one.

One | of maxims | his favorite
was—{(that) | the |
way | only |
to keep | secret | a
is—to let | never |
one | any |
to suspect | (that) |
(you | have | one

12. How his essays will read, now they are brought together, is a question for the publisher's, who have thus ventured to draw out into one piece his "weaved-up" follies.

KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR 133

$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{essays} \mid \text{his} \\ \text{will read} \mid \text{How} \\ \text{is—question} \mid \text{a} \\ \text{for publishers} \mid \text{the} \\ \text{they} \mid \text{who} \\ \text{are brought} \mid \text{now} \end{array} \right)$
 We consider *now they are brought together*
 a parenthetical clause rather than a modifier
 of *will read*.
 $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{have ventured} \mid \text{thus} \\ \text{to draw follies} \mid \text{out} \\ \text{one} \mid \text{into piece} \\ \text{his} \mid \text{weaved-up} \\ \text{together} \end{array} \right)$

13. Examples may be heaped until they hide
 The rules that they were made to render plain.

$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Examples} \mid \text{they} \\ \text{may be heaped} \mid \text{hide} \mid \text{until} \\ \text{rules} \mid \text{the} \\ \text{were made} \mid \text{to render} \mid \text{that} \mid \text{plain} \end{array} \right)$

14. Merciful wind, sing me a hoarse, rough song,
 For there is other music made to-night
 That I would fain not hear.

15. Woe worth the chase! woe worth the day!
 That cost thy life, my gallant gray.

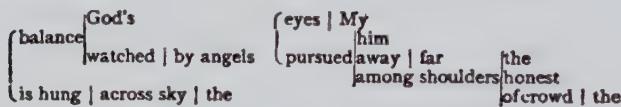
$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{(wind} \mid \text{Merciful}) \\ \text{thou} \mid \text{me} \\ \text{song} \mid \text{a} \\ \text{and} \mid \text{hoarse} \\ \text{sing} \mid \text{rough} \\ \text{for} \mid \text{(there)} \\ \text{music} \mid \text{other} \\ \text{is made} \mid \text{to-night} \end{array} \right)$
 $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{(gray} \mid \text{my}) \\ \text{gallant} \\ \text{(woe} \mid \text{worth} \mid \text{chase} \mid \text{the} \\ \text{and} \mid \text{[] chase} \mid \text{that} \\ \text{and} \mid \text{cost} \mid \text{life} \mid \text{thy} \\ \text{(woe} \mid \text{worth} \mid \text{day} \mid \text{the} \\ \text{that} \mid \text{cost it} \\ \text{fain} \mid \text{not} \end{array} \right)$

16. The mountain arose, with its lofty brow,
 While its shadow was sleeping in vales below.

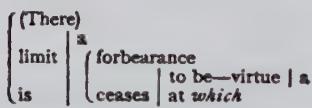
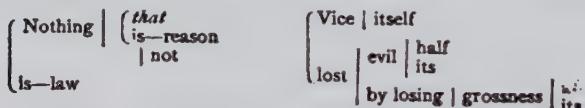
$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{mountain} \mid \text{The} \\ \text{arose} \mid \text{with brow} \mid \text{its} \\ \text{shadow} \mid \text{its} \\ \text{was sleeping} \mid \text{while} \\ \text{in vales} \mid \text{below} \end{array} \right)$

134 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

(pp. 172-173.) 1. God's balance, watched by angels, is hung across the sky. 2. My eyes pursued him far away among the honest shoulders of the crowd.



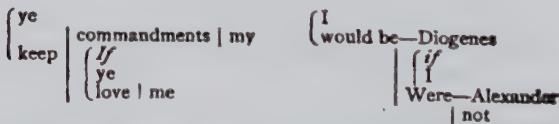
3. Nothing is law that is not reason.
 4. Vice itself lost half its evil by losing all its grossness.
 5. There is a limit at which forbearance ceases to be a virtue.



forbearance
 ceases | to be
 virtue

This diagram represents *ceases to be* as the strengthened copula and *virtue* the predicate. *Ceases* is transitive (Harvey), intransitive (Holbrook).

6. If ye love me, keep my commandments.
 7. Were I not Alexander, I would be Diogenes.



8. Unless he reforms soon, he is a ruined man.
 9. Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish.

KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 135

{ he
is—man | a
Unless
he
reforms | soon

{ ye | all
shall perish
likewise
(*Except*
ye
repent

10. Withdraw thy foot from thy neighbor's house, lest he weary of thee, and so hate thee.

11. I am quite sure that Mr. Hutchins rode through the village this morning.

{ thou
Withdraw | foot | thy
from house | neighbor's | thy
lest
he
weary | of thee
and
lest
he
hate | so
thee

Weary may be called a predicate adjective by supplying *become* as copula. We may read—"I am quite sure of the fact that Mr. Hutchins rode," etc. Then the subordinate clause is in apposition with the noun supplied.

{ I
am—sure | quite
that
Mr. Hutchins
rode | through village | the
[] morning | this

12. He never has a lesson, because he is too lazy to study.

13. Do not forget to write when you reach home.

{ He
has | never
lesson | a
because
he
is—lazy | too | to study

{ you
Do forget | not
to write
you
reach | when
home

Harvey would call *to study* a modifier of *lazy*; *when you reach home* may modify *to write*.

14. Even by means of our sorrows, we belong to the eternal plan.

Even may be called an adverb modifying the following phrase, or a mere word of emphasis, an independent element.

15. The gentleman who was dressed in brown-once-black, had a sort of medico-theological exterior, which we afterward found to be representative of the inward man.

gentleman	{	The who (was dressed)	in brown-once-black	This may be called
				a compound sentence, <i>which — and it.</i>
had sort	{	a of exterior	medico-theological (we afterward found	
				<i>which to be—representative </i> <i>of man the inward</i>

16. Every art was practiced to make them pleased with their own condition.

art | Every
was practiced | to make | them | pleased | with condition | their own

17. The man that blushes is not quite a brute.

18. My soul is an enchanted boat.

Which, like a sleeping swan, doth float

Upon the silver waves of thy sweet singing.

Upon the silver waves of thy sweet singing.
| The | soul | My |

man	The that blushes	soul My is—boat	an enchanted which doth float	Like may be called an adverb, modifying doth float, and be modified by [] sleep.
is—brute quite a not				like swan a sleeping the silver of singing thy sweet

(p. 174.) 1. Exercise and temperance strengthen the constitution.

2. Youth is bright and lovely; 3. He is neither old nor infirm.

KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 137

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Exercise} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{temperance} \\ \text{strengthen} | \text{constitution} | \text{the} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Youth} \\ \text{is} - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{bright} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{lovely} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{He} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} (\text{neither}) \\ \text{is} - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{old} \\ \text{nor} \\ \text{infirm} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$$

The brace unites several terms in the same construction.

4. He is not angry, but excited.

5. They wash, iron, cook, eat and sleep in the same room.

6. I want to be quiet, and to be let alone.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{They} \\ \text{wash} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{iron} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{cook} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{eat} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{sleep} \end{array} \right.$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{want} \text{to be} \\ \text{quiet} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{want} \text{to be let} \\ \text{alone} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in room} \\ \text{the} \\ \text{same} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{He} \\ \text{is} - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{angry} \\ \text{not} \\ \text{but} \\ \text{he} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{is excited} \end{array} \right.$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{want} \text{to be} - \text{quiet} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{to be let} - \text{alone} \end{array} \right.$
--	--	--

Quiet and *alone* are the predicates; *want to be* and *want to be let* are the strengthened copulas; *to be* and *to be let* are objective elements (Harvey).

7. The book which I loaned you, and which you lost, was a present from my father.

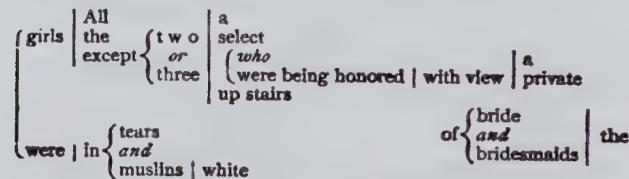
8. To live in a fine house and to drive fast horses is the height of his ambition.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{book} \\ \text{The} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{loaned} \text{you} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{you} \\ \text{lost} \text{which} \\ \text{was} - \text{present} \text{a} \\ \text{from father} \text{my} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{height} \\ \text{the} \\ \text{of ambition} \text{his} \\ \text{is} - \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to live} \text{in house} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{to drive} \text{horses} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{fine} \\ \text{fast} \end{array} \right.$
--	---

In the 8th sentence it is not *to live* and *to drive* that is defined, but *the height of his ambition*. It is an answer to the question, What is the height of his ambition?

138 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

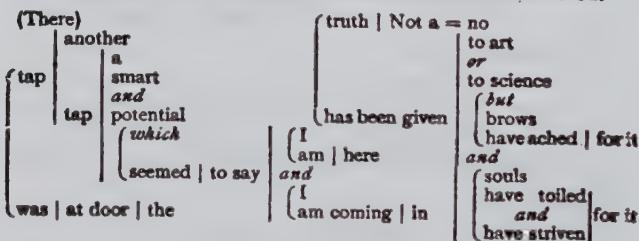
9. All the girls were in tears and white muslins, except a select two or three who were being honored with a private view of the bride and bridesmaids, upstairs.



Were being honored may be parsed as a passive verb, progressive form; or *were* the verb, and the participle *being honored* used as a predicate adjective, or as a noun, the object of some preposition understood.

10. There was another tap at the door—a smart, potential tap, which seemed to say, "Here I am, and in I'm coming."

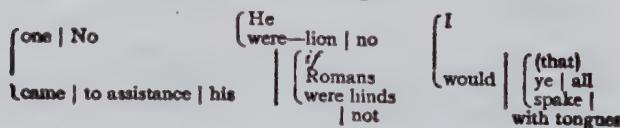
11. Not a truth has to art or to science been given,
But brows have ached for it, and souls toiled and striven.



(pp. 177.) 1. No one came to his assistance.

2. He were no lion, were not Romans hinds.

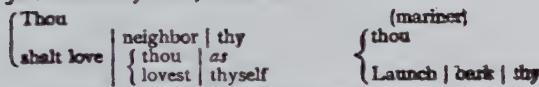
3. I would that ye all spake with tongues.



KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 139

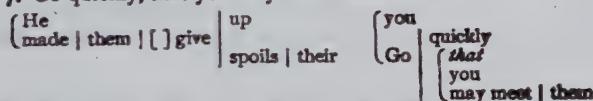
4. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.

§ Launch thy bark, mariner.

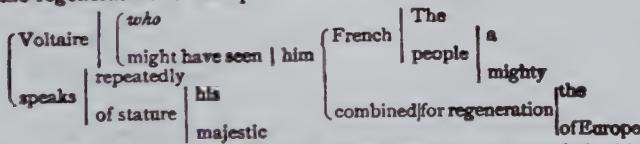


6. He made them give up their spoils.

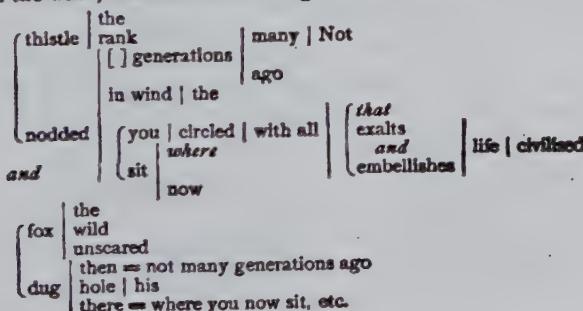
7. Go quickly, that you may meet them.



8. Voltaire, who might have seen him, speaks repeatedly of his majestic stature. 9. The French, a mighty people, combined for the regeneration of Europe.



10. Not many generations ago, where you now sit, circled with all that exalts and embellishes civilized life, the rank thistle nodded in the wind, and the wild fox dug his hole unscared.



10 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Generations may be considered absolute, and *ago* a participle (Butler); or *ago* an adverb, modifying *nodded*, and itself modified by *by not many generations* (Sanders). We think *not* should modify a verb rather than an adjective, so prefer to read the sentence as follows: "The time when the rank thistle nodded in the wind, and the wild fox dug his hole unscared, where you now sit, circled with all that exalts and embellishes civilized life, was not many generations ago." Then "the time was not many generations ago" is the principal proposition; in which, *not* modifies *was*, *generations* is a predicate nominative, and *time* is modified by the two adjective clauses, "when the rank thistle nodded in the wind" and "when the wild fox dug his hole unscared."

11. Very few men, properly speaking, live at present: most are preparing to live another time.

12. I lisped in numbers, for the numbers came.

(speaking properly)	I	in numbers for numbers the same
{ men few Very		
live at present		
[]		
most	lisped	
{ are preparing to live [] time another		

13. While the bridegroom tarried, they all slumbered and slept.

14. Study nature, whose laws and phenomena are all deeply interesting.

{ they | all
 slumbered } { bridegroom | the { you
 and
 slept } { tarried | While { Study | nature { laws
 are interesting | whose
 and
 phenomena | all
 deeply

15. Its qualities exist, since they are known, and are known because they exist. 16. At ten o'clock, my task being finished, I went down to the river.

{ qualities Its	since
exist	
and	are known
{ they	because
are known	
	exist

KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 141

17. Some say that ever, 'gainst that season comes
 Wherein our Savior's birth is celebrated,
 This bird of dawning singeth all night long ;
 And then they say, no spirit dare stir abroad ;
 The nights are wholesome ; then no planets strike,
 No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm,
 So hallowed and so gracious is the time.

Some	(that)	this						
	bird	of dawning	all					
say		[] night						
		ever	long					
			that					
and		season	{ birth Savior's our					
			{ is celebrated wherein = in which					
		comes	against					
they	(spirit no							
	dare [] stir abroad							
	and							
	(nights the							
	are—wholesome							
	then							
	(planets no							
		because						
	strike time the							
		is—hallowed so						
	and							
	(is—gracious so							
say	(fairy no							
	takes							
	sor							
	(witch							
	hath power to charm							

We have followed the text of Hudson's Hamlet. Omitting the comma after *ever*, we may take *ever against* as a conjunctive adverb = whenever. Webster calls *long* an adverb. *Then* (a) is properly an adverb, and understood being the connective.

Takes and *hath* are modified by the clause understood, because the time is so hallowed and so gracious.

(pp. 180-181.) 1 Advance. 2 Up, comrades, up.

3. Quick, quick, or we are lost. 4 Honest, my lord?

You	(comrades)	you	(lord my
advance		get Up	{ be—Quick
		get up	{ be—quick
			{ or
			{ we
			are lost

142 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

5. Impossible! 6. This done, we instantly departed.

7. Thou denied a grave!

$\begin{cases} \text{It} & (\text{thing} | \text{This} \\ \text{is-impossible} & (\text{we} | \text{having been done}) \\ & \quad \text{departed instantly} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \text{Thou} \\ \text{hast been denied} | \text{grave} | \text{a} \end{cases}$

8. What would content you? Talent?

9. How, now, Jenkinson?

$\begin{cases} \text{thing} | \text{What} \\ \text{would content} | \text{you} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \text{Talent} \\ \text{would content} | \text{you} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} (\text{Jenkinson}) \\ ([]) | \text{How} \\ ([]) | \text{now} \end{cases}$

10. A rope to the side! 11. Rather he, than I.

12. The orphan of St. Louis, he became the adopted child of the Republic.

$\begin{cases} \text{You} & \begin{cases} \text{he} \\ ([]) | \text{Rather} \end{cases} \\ \text{throw} & \begin{cases} \text{the} \\ \text{rope} | \text{a} \\ \text{to side} | \text{the} \end{cases} \\ & \quad \begin{cases} \text{then} \\ \text{he} | \text{being} \\ \text{orphan} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \text{The} \\ \text{of St. Louis} \end{cases} \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} \text{became-child} & \begin{cases} \text{the} \\ \text{adopted} \end{cases} \\ \text{of Republic} & \text{of} \\ \text{the} & \text{Republic} \end{cases}$

He and *I* may be predicate nominatives, and *is* the subject.

13. Seest thou a man wise in his own conceit? There is more hope of a fool than of him.

$\begin{cases} \text{thou} & \begin{cases} (\text{there}) \\ \text{more} \end{cases} \\ \text{Seest} | \text{man} & \begin{cases} \text{hope} \\ \text{to be-wise} | \text{in conceit} | \text{his own} \end{cases} \\ & \quad \begin{cases} \text{than} (\text{there}) \\ \text{hope} | \text{of him} \\ \text{is} \end{cases} \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} \text{is} & \text{of fool} | \text{a} \end{cases}$

14. Are you fond of skating? Somewhat.

$\begin{cases} \text{you} & \begin{cases} \text{I} \\ \text{em-fond} | \text{somewhat} \end{cases} \\ \text{Are-fond} | \text{of skating} & \quad \text{of it} \end{cases}$

15. Horace is older than I?

16. That building is as large as the capitol.

$\begin{cases} \text{Horace} & \begin{cases} \text{building} | \text{That} \\ \text{is—older} | \text{than} \end{cases} \\ \text{I am} & \quad \begin{cases} \text{is—large} | \text{as} \\ \{\text{capitol} | \text{the} \end{cases} \end{cases}$
 $\begin{cases} \text{Harvey would} \\ \text{call the subordinate} \\ \text{clause a} \\ \text{modifier of } \text{large} \end{cases}$

KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 143

17. Multitudes of little floating clouds,
 Ere we, who saw, of change were conscious, pierced
 Through their ethereal texture, had become
 Vivid as fire.

Multitudes | of clouds | little
 floating | pierced | through texture | their
 had become—vivid | as | fire | ethereal
 { we | { who
 { saw |
 { were—conscious | of change
 | ere

18. Then here's to our boyhood, its gold and its gray!
 The stars of its winter, the dews of its May!
 And when we have done with our life-lasting toys,
 Dear Father, take care of thy children, the Boys!

Then | (and) (Father | dear)
 here | thou | the
 to boyhood | our | care | of Boys |
 is | to { gold | its | we | children | thy
 to { and | its | have done | when
 gray | its | with toys | our
 to { stars | the | life-lasting
 and | of winter | its
 dews | the |
 to { of May | its | *With* may be supplied instead of *to*.

19. Wisdom, judgment, prudence, and firmness were his predominant traits. 20. Rural employments are certainly natural, amusing, and healthy.

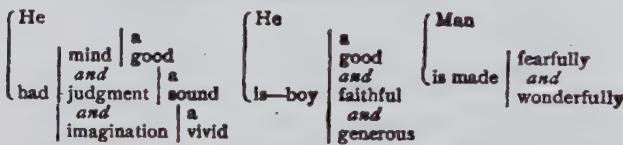
traits | his
 were—predominant
 wisdom
 and
 judgment
 and
 prudence
 and
 firmness

employments | Rural
 are—natural
 and
 amusing
 and
 healthy
 certainly

144 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

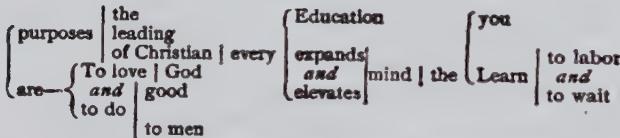
21. He had a good mind, a sound judgment, and a vivid imagination.
22. He is a good, faithful, and generous boy.

23. Man is fearfully and wonderfully made.



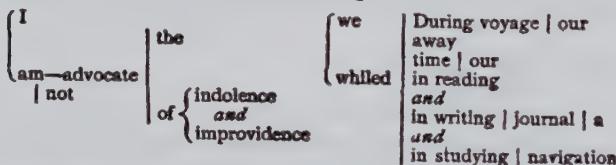
24. To love God and to do good to men are the leading purposes of every Christian.
25. Education expands and elevates the mind.

26. Learn to labor and to wait.



27. I am not the advocate of indolence and improvidence.

28. During our voyage, we whiled away our time in reading, in writing a journal, and in studying navigation.



Butler would call *during* a participle, *voyage* being nominative absolute.

29. That the climate of the northern hemisphere has changed, and that its mean temperature nearly resembled that of the tropics, is the opinion of many naturalists.

30. The writings of the sages show that the best empire is self-government, and that subduing our passions is the noblest of conquests.

KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 145

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{opinion} \text{the} \\ \quad \text{of naturalists} \text{many} \\ \quad \text{(That) the} \\ \quad \text{climate} \text{the} \\ \quad \text{of hemispher} \text{the} \\ \text{is—} \text{has changed} \text{northern} \\ \quad \text{and} \\ \quad \text{(that)} \text{its} \\ \quad \text{temperature} \text{mean} \\ \quad \text{resembled} \text{nearly} \\ \quad \quad \text{[] that} \\ \quad \quad \text{of topics} \text{the} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{writings} \text{The} \\ \quad \text{of sages} \text{the} \\ \quad \text{(that) the} \\ \quad \text{empire} \text{best} \\ \quad \text{is—self-government} \\ \text{show} \text{and} \\ \quad \text{(that)} \\ \quad \quad \text{[] the} \\ \quad \quad \text{noblest} \\ \quad \quad \text{of conquests} \\ \text{is—subduing} \text{passions} \\ \quad \text{out} \end{array} \right.$
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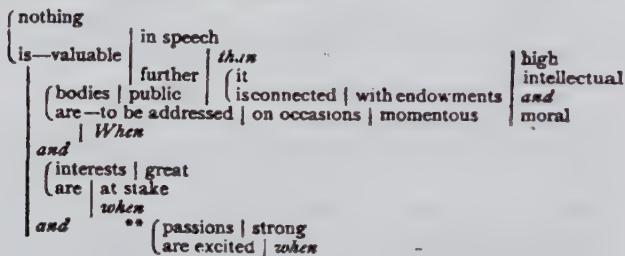
When *climate* is supplied, *that* should be changed to *the*. *Subduing* is used as a predicate nominative. Our disposition of 19, 24, 29, and 30 is not the usual one; but in 19, it is not *wisdom*, *judgment*, etc., that we are defining, but we are telling what *his predominant traits* are. Thus *wisdom*, *judgment*, etc., constitute the answer to the question, *What are his predominant traits?* The others are similar.

31. The chastity of honor, which felt a stain like a wound, which inspired courage while it mitigated ferocity, which ennobled whatever it touched, and under which vice itself lost half its evil by losing its grossness, is gone.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{chastity} \text{The} \\ \quad \text{of honor} \\ \quad \text{which} \\ \quad \text{felt} \text{stain} \text{a} \\ \quad \text{and} \text{like wound} \text{a} \\ \quad \text{which} \\ \quad \text{inspired} \text{courage} \\ \quad \text{and} \text{(it} \text{while} \\ \quad \text{which} \text{mitigated} \text{ferocity} \\ \quad \text{ennobled} \text{thing} \text{any} \\ \quad \text{and} \text{(it} \text{touched} \text{that} \\ \quad \text{vice} \text{itself} \\ \quad \text{lost} \text{half} \text{of evil} \text{its} \\ \quad \text{lost} \text{by losing} \text{grossness} \text{its} \\ \quad \quad \text{under which} \end{array} \right.$	<p><i>Whatever = anything that.</i> <i>Half</i> may be an adjective, modifying <i>evil</i>.</p>
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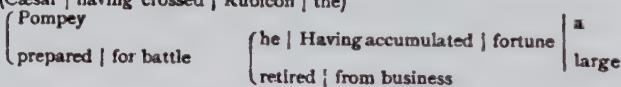
146 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

32. When public bodies are to be addressed on momentous occasions, when great interests are at stake and strong passions excited, nothing is valuable in speech further than it is connected with high moral and intellectual endowments.



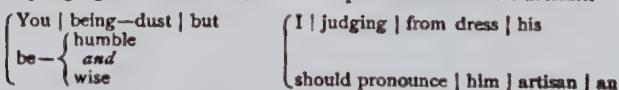
(p. 184.) 1. Cæsar having crossed the Rubicon, Pompey prepared for battle.

2. Having accumulated a large fortune, he retired from business.
(Cæsar | having crossed | Rubicon | the)



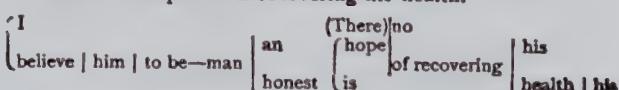
3. Being but dust, be humble and wise.

4. Judging from his dress, I should pronounce him an artisan.



5. I believe him to be an honest man.

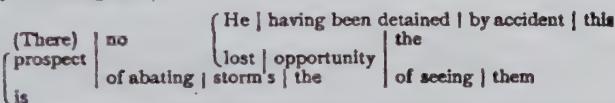
6. There is no hope of his recovering his health.



7. There is no prospect of the storm's abating.

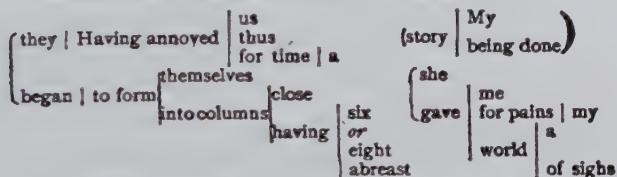
KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 147

8. Having been detained by this accident, he lost the opportunity of seeing them.



9. Having annoyed us thus for a time, they began to form themselves into close columns, six or eight abreast.

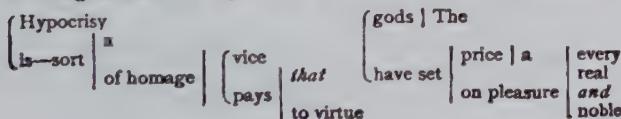
10. My story being done,
She gave me for my pains a world of sighs.



If the absolute phrases in 8 and 10 are made modifiers of the verbs because they are equivalent to adverbial clauses, so in 2, 3, 4, 8, and 9, for the same reason the participial phrases should be considered adverbial modifiers of the verbs rather than adjective elements; but Harvey does not give participles the construction of adverbs. We might diagram the abridged propositions as follows :

(pp. 187-190.) 1. Hypocrisy is a sort of homage that vice pays to virtue.

2. The gods have set a price on every real and noble pleasure.



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3. He was a very young boy; quite a little child.
 4. It has all the contortions of the sibyl, without the inspiration.

(He
 (was—boy | a
 { young | very
 { quite a
 (he
 (was-child | little
 { has | contortions
 { of sibyl | the
 { without inspiration | the

5. "Well, what is it?" said my lady Brook.
 6. Suddenly the watch gave the alarm of "A sail ahead."

{ lady | my
 { Brook | the (Suddenly)
 { (Well) | alarm
 { said | of (sail | a
 { it | is—what
 { is—what | is | ahead

7. He saw a star shoot from heaven, and glittering in its fall,
 vanish upon the earth.

8. Sweet are thy murmurs, O stream!
 9. Their slumbers are sound, and their wakings cheerful.

{ He | a
 { saw | star | shoot | from heaven | (O) (stream)
 { and | murmurs | thy | slumbers | Their
 { he | glittering | in fall | its | are—sound
 { saw | it | [] vanish | upon earth | the | and
 { [] | [] | [] | [] | wakings | their
 { [] | [] | [] | [] | are—cheerful

10. This were a wicked pretension, even though the whole family
 were destroyed. 11. And behold there came a voice unto him,
 and said, What dost thou here, Elijah? 12. I passed the house
 many successive days.

{ This | a
 { were—pretension | wicked
 { though |
 { family | the
 { whole | even
 { were destroyed |

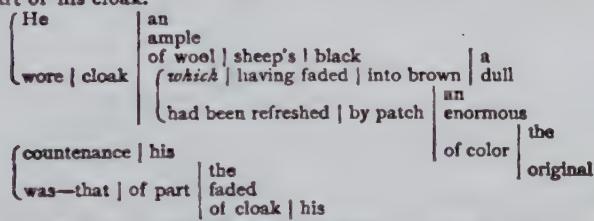
{ I |
 { passed | by house | the
 { [] days | many
 { successive |

{ (And) |
 { [] |
 { behold |
 { voice | a
 { came | unto him
 { and | (Elijah)
 { said | thou
 { dost | what
 { here |

Even modifies the proposition or the
 conjunction *though*. *Behold* may be
 called an interjection, and *house* may
 be made the object of *passed*.

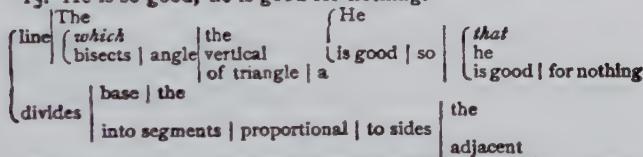
KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 149

13. He wore an ample cloak of black sheep's wool, which, having faded into a dull brown, had been refreshed by an enormous patch of the original color. His countenance was that of the faded part of his cloak.

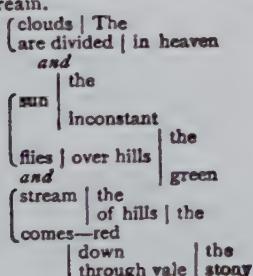


14. The line which bisects the vertical angle of a triangle, divides the base into segments proportional to the adjacent sides.

15. He is so good, he is good for nothing.

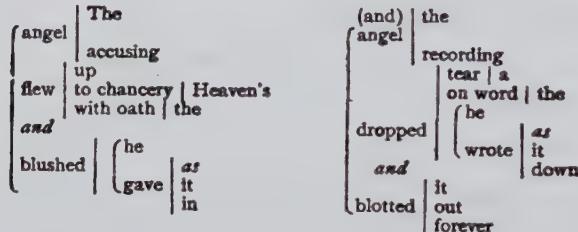


16. The clouds are divided in heaven: over the green hills flies the inconstant sun: red, though the stony vale, comes down the stream.

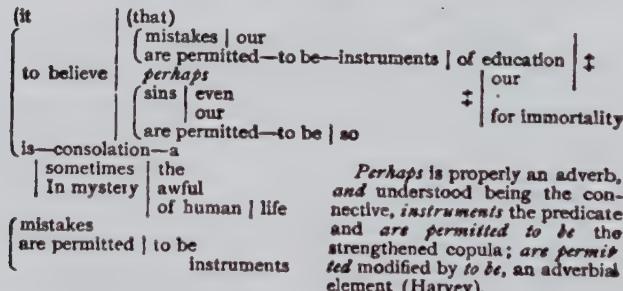


150 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

17. The accusing angel flew up to Heaven's chancery with the oath, and blushed as he gave it in. And the recording angel, as he wrote it down, dropped a tear on the word, and blotted it out forever.



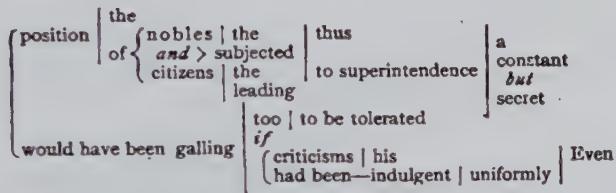
18. In the awful mystery of human life, it is a consolation sometimes to believe that our mistakes, perhaps even our sins, are permitted to be instruments of our education for immortality.



Perhaps is properly an adverb, and understood 'being the connective, instruments the predicate and are permitted to be the strengthened copula; are permitted modified by to be, an adverbial element (Harvey).

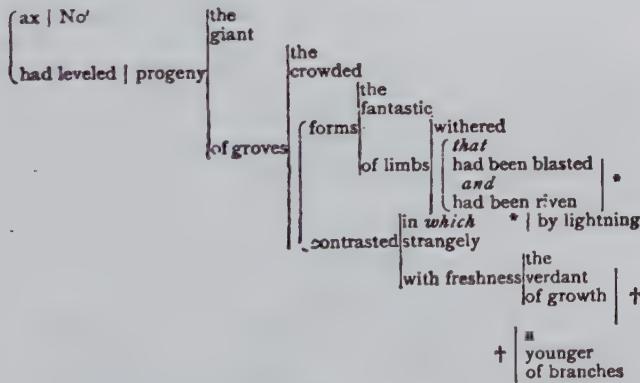
19. Even if his criticisms had been uniformly indulgent, the position of the nobles and leading citizens, thus subjected to a constant but secret superintendence, would have been too galling to be tolerated.

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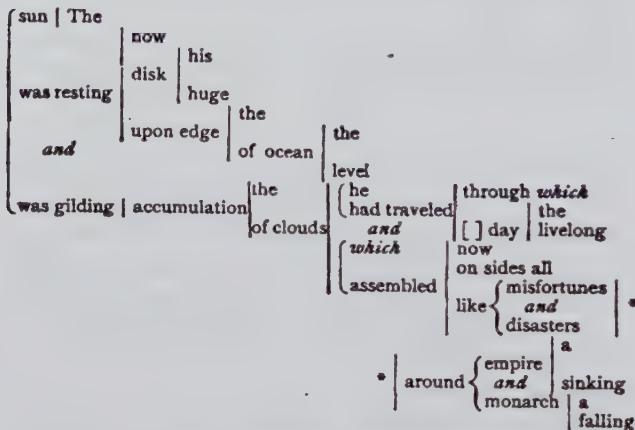
Even modifies the subordinate proposition, or the conjunction *if*.

20. No ax had leveled the giant progeny of the crowded groves, in which the fantastic forms of withered limbs, that had been blasted and riven by lightning, contrasted strangely with the verdant freshness of a young growth of branches.

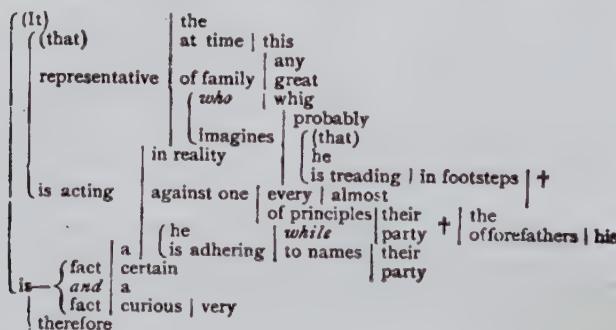


21. The sun was now resting his huge desk upon the edge of the level ocean, and gilding the accumulation of clouds through which he had traveled the livelong day; and which now assembled on all sides, like misfortunes and disasters around a sinking empire and falling monarch.

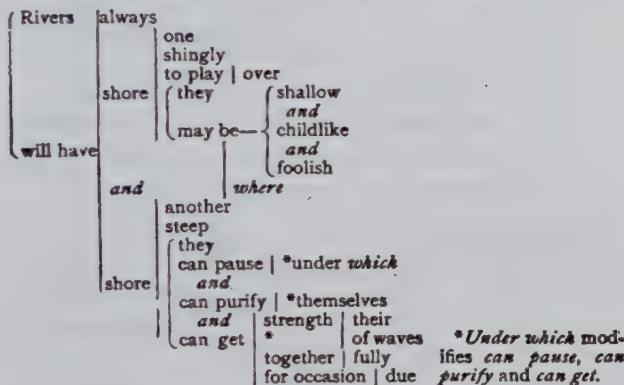
152 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.



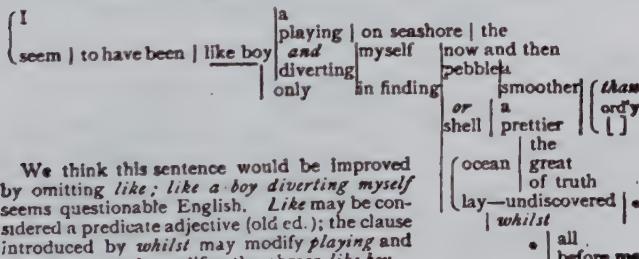
22. It is, therefore, a certain and a very curious fact, that the representative, at this time, of any great whig family, who probably imagines that he is treading in the footsteps of his forefathers, in reality, while adhering to their party names, is acting against almost every one of their party principles.



23. Rivers will always have one shingly shore to play over, where they may be shallow, foolish, and childlike, and another steep shore, under which they can pause, and purify themselves, and get their strength of waves fully together for due occasion.



24. I seem to have been only like a boy playing on the seashore, and diverting myself in now and then finding a smoother pebble, or a prettier shell than ordinary, whilst the great ocean of truth lay all undiscovered before me.



We think this sentence would be improved by omitting *like*; *like a boy diverting myself* seems questionable English. *Like* may be considered a predicate adjective (old ed.); the clause introduced by *whilst* may modify *playing* and *diverting*. *Only* modifies the phrase *like boy*.

25. We're nettles, some of us,
And give offense by the act of springing up.

We | some | of us
 are—nettles
 and | offense
 give | the
 by act |
 of springing | up Instead of *some* in apposition with
we, we may make it the subject of
 an additional proposition—*Some of*
us are nettles.

26. The twilight deepened round us. Still and black
 The great woods climbed the mountain at our back.
 27. May God forgive the child of dust
 Who seeks to know where Faith should trust.

twilight | The God
 deepened | round us May forgive | child the
 still | | of dust
 and | who
 woods | black seeks |
 the | great | Faith
 great |
 climbed | mountain | should trust | where
 at back | our to know

28. Honor and shame from no condition rise ;
 Act well your part, there all the honor lies.

29. Better far
 Pursue a frivolous trade by serious means,
 Than a sublime art frivolously.

Honor
 and
 shame
 rise | from condition | no
 you | well
 part | your
 because
 act | honor | all
 lies | there

to Pursue trade | a
 far | frivolous
 by means | serious
 than |
 to pursue | art | a
 is | frivolously
 sublime

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30.

With grave

Aspect he rose, and in his rising seemed
A pillar of state; deep on his front engraven,
Deliberation sat, and public care;
And princely counsel in his face yet shone,
Majestic, though in ruin.

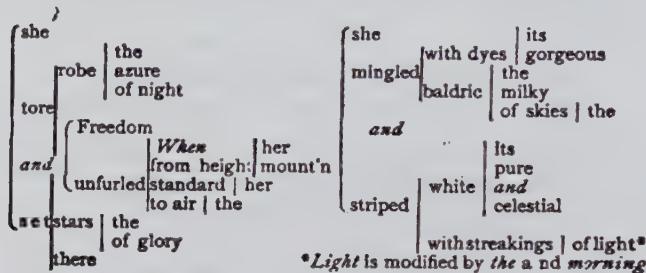
he	
rose	With aspect grave
and	
seemed—pillar a	
and	of state
and	in rising his
dellberation	
and	
care public	
sat--engraven deep	
and	
counsel princely	
shone yet	
in face his	
majestic	though
	(it
	(was in ruin

Sanders makes *thought* connect
majestic and *in ruin*; *care* may
be made the subject of *sat* un-
derstood.

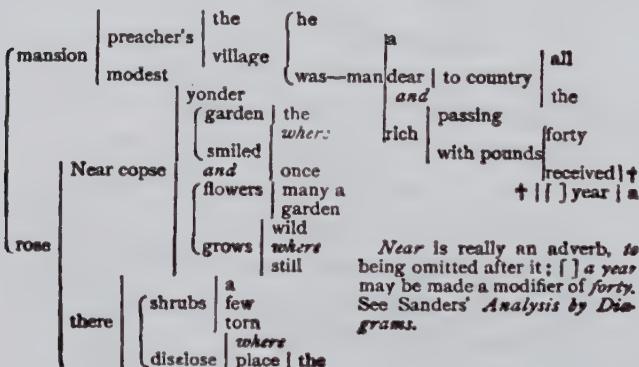
33. When Freedom from her mountain height,

Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night
And set the stars of glory there.
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldric of the skies,
And striped its pure, celestial white,
With streakings of the morning light

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31. Near yonder copse, where once the garden smiled,
 And still where many a flower grows wild,
 There, where a few torn shrubs the place disclose,
 The village preacher's modest mansion rose.
 A man he was to all the country dear,
 And passing rich with forty pounds a year.

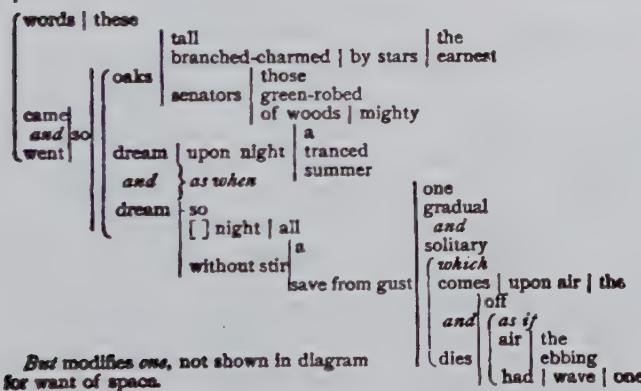


Near is really an adverb, *to* being omitted after it; [] a year may be made a modifier of *forty*. See Sanders' *Analysis by Diagrams*.

KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR 151

32. As when upon a tranced summer night:

Those green-robed senators of mighty woods,
Tall oaks, branch-charmed by the earnest stars,
Dream, and so dream all night without a stir,
Save from one gradual, solitary gust,
Which comes upon the silence, and dies off,
As if the ebbing air had but one wave:
So came these words and went.



*But modifies one, not shown in diagram
for want of space.*

But one may be taken together. Instead of *as when* being a conjunctive adverb, *savè from* a complex preposition, and *as if* a conjunction, by supplying the ellipses, *as* and *when* are conjunctive adverbs, *savè* and *from* are prepositions, and *if* is a conjunction. Thus, *As it would happen*, etc., *savè a stir from*, etc.; *as it would do if*, etc.

RULE I. (Page 193.)

1. He and I study grammar.
 2. I never saw larger horses than those are.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{He} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{study | grammar} \end{array} \right| \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{saw} \\ \text{horses | larger} \\ \text{never} \end{array} \right| \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{than} \\ \text{those} \\ \text{are} \end{array} \right|$

3. John and I sit together.
 4. Who besides me do you suppose got a prize?

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{John} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{sit | together} \end{array} \right| \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{you} \\ \text{do suppose} \end{array} \right| \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Who | besides me} \\ \text{got | prize | a} \end{array} \right|$

5. I am as tall as he, but she is taller than he.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{am-tall} \\ \text{but} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{is-taller} \end{array} \right| \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{as} \\ \text{(he} \\ \text{is-tall | as} \\ \text{)} \\ \text{that} \\ \text{(he} \\ \text{is)} \end{array} \right| \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{am-tall | as} \\ \text{but} \\ \text{she} \\ \text{is-taller} \end{array} \right| \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(he} \\ \text{is-tall | as} \\ \text{)} \\ \text{he} \\ \text{is-tall | than} \end{array} \right|$

6. Who do you suppose has come to visit us?
 7. We sorrow not as they that have no hope.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{you} \\ \text{do suppose} \end{array} \right| \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Who} \\ \text{has come | to visit | us.} \end{array} \right|$

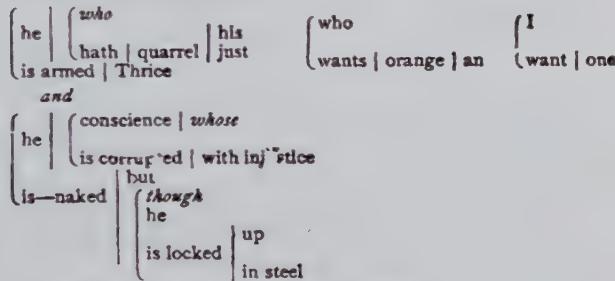
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{We} \\ \text{sorrow} \end{array} \right| \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{not} \\ \text{sorrow | as} \end{array} \right| \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{they} \\ \text{that} \end{array} \right| \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{have | hope | no} \\ \text{have | hope | no} \end{array} \right|$

8. Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just; and he but

KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 159

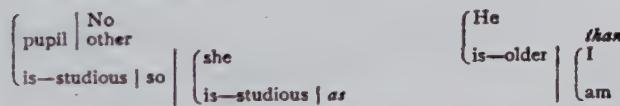
naked, though locked up in steel, whose conscience with injustice is corrupted.

9. Who wants an orange? I.



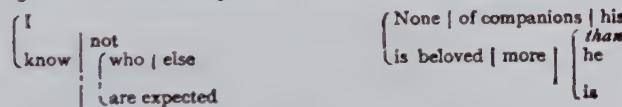
10. No other pupil is so studious as she.

11. He is older than I.



12. I know not who else are expected.

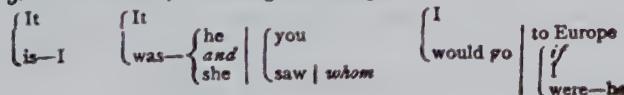
13. None of his companions is more beloved than he.



RULE II. (Pages 193, 194.)

1. It is I. 2. It was he and she whom you saw.

3. If I were he, I would go to Europe.



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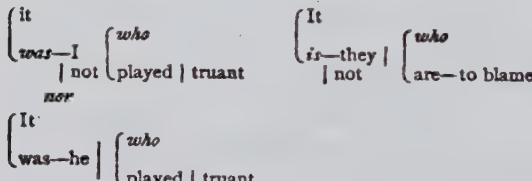
4. Who do you say they were?

5. I do not know who they are.

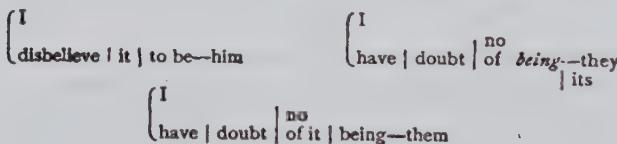


6. It was not I nor he who played truant.

7. It is not they who are to blame.



8. I disbelieve it to be him. 9. I have no doubt of its being they.
I have no doubt of it being them.



RULE III. (Page 195.)

3. The goods were sent by the Merchants' Union Express.

7. My book is larger than yours.



8. The mistake was the teacher's, not the pupil's.

KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 101

11. I purchased this at Penfield's, the bookseller.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{mistake The} \\ \text{was—mistake | teacher's | the} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{it} \\ \text{was—mistake | pupil's | the} \\ \text{| not} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{purchased} \\ \text{at store | Penfield's |} \\ \text{bookseller's | the} \end{array} \right\}$

12. Some people regret the beheading of the King of France, Louis XVI.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{people | Some} \\ \text{regret | beheading | the} \\ \text{of king | of France} \\ \text{Louis XVI.} \end{array} \right\}$

14. William and Mary's reign was prosperous.

15. It was John's, not Emma's fault.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{reign | William's} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{Mary's} \\ \text{was—prosperous} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{It} \\ \text{was—fault | John's} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{it} \\ \text{was—fault | Emma's} \\ \text{| not} \end{array} \right\}$

RULE IV. (Page 196.)

1. Will you discard me who have always been your friend?
2. What was the General whom you wished to see?

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{you} \\ \text{Will discard | me} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{who} \\ \text{have been—friend | your} \\ \text{| always} \end{array} \right\}$
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{General} \\ \text{was—What} \end{array} \right\} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{the} \\ \text{'you} \\ \text{wished | to see | whom} \end{array} \right\}$

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3. I bought it of Mrs. Wilson, who keeps the milliner's shop.

4. Ira Jacobs, whom you punished, was not to be blamed.

$$\begin{cases} \text{I} \\ \text{bought} \end{cases} \Bigg| \begin{cases} \text{it} \\ \text{of Mrs. Wilson} \end{cases} \Bigg| \begin{cases} \text{who} \\ \text{keeps} \end{cases} \Bigg| \begin{cases} \text{Ira Jacobs} \\ \text{shop} \end{cases} \Bigg| \begin{cases} \text{you} \\ \text{milliner's} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{punished} \\ \text{not} \end{cases} \Bigg| \begin{cases} \text{was—to be blamed} \\ \text{not} \end{cases} \Bigg| \begin{cases} \text{Ira Jacobs} \\ \text{shop} \end{cases} \Bigg| \begin{cases} \text{whom} \\ \text{the} \end{cases}$$

5. Whom shall we praise? Them who do their duty.

$$\begin{cases} \text{we} \\ \text{shall praise} \end{cases} \Bigg| \begin{cases} \text{Whom} \end{cases} \Bigg| \begin{cases} \text{we} \\ \text{shall praise} \end{cases} \Bigg| \begin{cases} \text{Them} \end{cases} \Bigg| \begin{cases} \text{who} \\ \text{do} \end{cases} \Bigg| \begin{cases} \text{duty} \\ \text{their} \end{cases}$$

6. My watch was lost near Wilkins, the blacksmith's.

$$\begin{cases} \text{watch} \\ \text{was lost} \end{cases} \Bigg| \begin{cases} \text{My} \\ \text{near shop} \end{cases} \Bigg| \begin{cases} \text{Wilkins} \\ \text{blacksmith's} \end{cases} \Bigg| \begin{cases} \text{the} \end{cases}$$

7. They are the lovely, they in whom unite
Youth's fleeting charms, with virtue's lovely light.

$$\begin{cases} \text{They} \\ \text{are—lovely} \end{cases} \Bigg| \begin{cases} \text{they} \\ \text{the} \end{cases} \Bigg| \begin{cases} \text{'charms} \\ \text{unite} \end{cases} \Bigg| \begin{cases} \text{'youth's} \\ \text{in whom} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{fleeting} \\ \text{with light} \end{cases} \Bigg| \begin{cases} \text{virtue's} \\ \text{lovely} \end{cases}$$

RULE V. (Page 197.)

1. Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er.

2. "Stop! the hat!" he exclaims.

$$\begin{cases} (\text{Soldier}) \\ \text{thou} \end{cases} \Bigg| \begin{cases} \text{rest} \\ \text{for} \end{cases} \Bigg| \begin{cases} \text{warfare} \\ \text{thy} \end{cases}$$

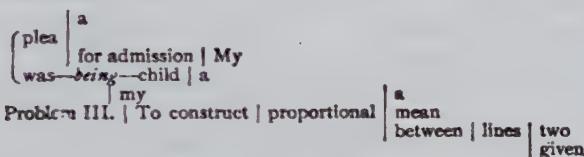
$$\begin{cases} \text{he} \\ \text{exclaims} \end{cases} \Bigg| \begin{cases} (\text{hat} \mid \text{the}) \\ \text{you} \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} \text{is} \\ \text{Stop} \end{cases}$$

4. My being^a a child^a was a plea for my admission.

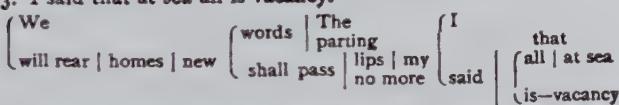
KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 163

9. PROBLEM III.—To construct a mean proportional between two given lines.

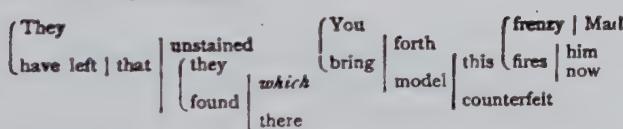


RULE VI. (Pages 198, 199.)

1. We will rear new homes.
2. The parting words shall pass my lips no more.
3. I said that at sea all is vacancy.

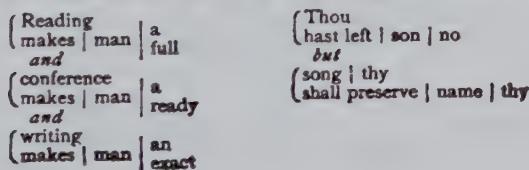


4. They have left unstained what there they found.
5. Bring forth this counterfeit model.
6. Mad frenzy fires him now.



7. Reading makes a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man.

8. Thou hast left no son—but thy song shall preserve thy name



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9. His disciples said, Who, then, can be saved?
 10. I was forbidden the premises.

$\begin{cases} \text{disciples} | \text{His} \\ \text{said} | \begin{cases} \text{who} \\ \text{can be saved} \end{cases} | \text{then} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \text{I} \\ \text{was forbidden} | [] \text{premises} | \text{the} \end{cases}$

11. They were debarred the privilege of walking in the park.

$\begin{cases} \text{They} \\ \text{were debarred} | [] \text{privilege} \end{cases} | \begin{cases} \text{the} \\ \text{of walking} | \text{in park} | \text{the} \end{cases}$

12. "But what good came or it at last?"

Quote little Peterkin.

"Why, that I can not tell," said he;

"But 'twas a famous victory."

$\begin{cases} \text{Peterkin} | \text{little} \\ \text{(but)} \\ \text{quoth} | \begin{cases} \text{good} \\ \text{came} \end{cases} | \begin{cases} \text{what} \\ \text{of it} \end{cases} \\ \text{at last} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \text{he} \\ \text{said} | \begin{cases} \text{(why)} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{can tell} \\ \text{but} \\ \text{it} \end{cases} | \begin{cases} \text{not} \\ \text{that} \end{cases} \\ \text{was—victory} | \begin{cases} \text{a} \\ \text{famous} \end{cases} \end{cases}$

RULE VII. (Page 200.)

1. We cruised about for several hours in the dense fog.
 2. He has a touch of our family.

$\begin{cases} \text{We} \\ \text{cruised} | \begin{cases} \text{about} \\ \text{for hours} | \text{several} \\ \text{in fog} | \text{the} \\ \text{dense} \end{cases} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \text{He} \\ \text{has} | \text{touch} | \begin{cases} \text{a} \\ \text{of family} | \text{our} \end{cases} \end{cases}$

3. Here rests his head upon the lap of earth.
 4. He will steal, sir, an egg out of a cloister.

$\begin{cases} \text{head} | \text{his} \\ \text{rests} | \begin{cases} \text{Here} \\ \text{upon lap} | \text{the} \\ \text{of earth} \end{cases} \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} \text{(sir)} \\ \text{He} \\ \text{will steal} | \begin{cases} \text{egg} | \text{an} \\ \text{out of cloister} | \text{a} \end{cases} \end{cases}$

KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 16.

5. The pile sank down into the opening earth.
6. The ground lifts like a sea.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{pile}^4 | \text{The} \\ \text{sank} | \text{down} \\ | \text{into earth} | \text{the} \\ | \text{opening} \end{array} \right.$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ground} | \text{The} \\ \text{lifts} | \text{like sea} | \text{a} \end{array} \right.$

7. The clouds are driven about in the sky, like squadrons of combatants rushing to the conflict.

8. In vain does the old dragon rage.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{clouds} | \text{The} \\ \text{are driven} | \text{about} \\ | \text{in sky} | \text{the} \\ | \text{like squadrons} \end{array} \right.$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{dragon} | \text{the} \\ \text{does rage} | \text{old} \\ | \text{rushing} | \text{to conflict} | \text{the} \end{array} \right.$

9. I had supposed till lately that you were my friend.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{had supposed} | \text{till lately} \\ | \text{(that)} \\ | \text{you} \\ | \text{were—friend} | \text{my} \end{array} \right.$

10. A shoreless ocean tumbled round the globe.

11. The morning broke without a sun.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ocean} | \text{a} \\ | \text{shoreless} \\ | \text{tumbled} | \text{round globe} | \text{the} \end{array} \right.$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{morning} | \text{The} \\ \text{broke} | \text{without sun} | \text{a} \end{array} \right.$

RULE VIII. (Page 201.)

1. The horse ran a mile. 2. I do not care a straw.
3. He is worth a million of dollars.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{horse} | \text{The} \\ \text{ran} | [] \text{mile} | \text{a} \end{array} \right.$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{do care} \end{array} \right.$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{not} \\ | \text{straw} | \text{a} \end{array} \right.$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{He} \\ \text{is—worth} | [] \text{million} \\ | \text{of dollars} \end{array} \right.$

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4. The child is nine years old. 5. He wore his coat cloak-fashion.

$\begin{cases} \text{child} \text{The} \\ \text{is-old} [] \text{years} \text{nine} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{He} \\ \text{wore} \text{coat} \text{his} \\ [] \text{cloak-fashion} \end{cases}$
---	---

6. Spring has already covered thy grave, twelve times, with flowers. 7. The ship sailed four knots an hour.

$\begin{cases} \text{Spring} \\ \text{has covered} \text{already} \\ [] \text{times} \text{twelve} \\ \text{with flowers} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{ship} \text{The} \\ \text{sailed} [] \text{knots} \text{four} \\ [] \text{hour} \text{an} \end{cases}$
---	---

8. This is worth remembering.

9. The tower is two hundred and fifty feet high.

$\begin{cases} \text{This} \\ \text{is-worth} [] \text{remembering} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{tower} \text{The} \\ \text{is-high} [] \text{feet} \text{two hundred-and-fifty} \end{cases}$
---	--

10. How many square yards of plastering in a room twenty-one feet long, fifteen feet wide, and ten feet high?

11. The poor, dissipated student was refused his diploma.

$\begin{cases} \text{yards} \text{many} \text{How} \\ \text{square} \\ \text{of plastering} \\ \text{are} \text{in room} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{long} [] \text{feet} \text{twenty-one} \\ \text{wide} [] \text{feet} \text{fifteen} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{high} [] \text{feet} \text{ten} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{student} \text{The} \\ \text{poor} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{dissipated} \\ \text{was refused} [] \text{diploma} \end{cases}$
--	--

RULE IX. (Page 204.)

1. The hand that governs in April, governed in January.

2. I perish by this people which I made.

$\begin{cases} \text{hand} \text{the} \\ \text{that} \\ \text{governs} \text{in April} \\ \text{governed} \text{in January} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{I} \\ \text{perish} \text{by people} \\ [] \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{this} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{made} \text{called} \end{cases}$
--	---	--

3. Many a man shall envy him who henceforth limps.

4. I venerate the man whose heart is warm.

$\begin{cases} \text{man} \text{Many a} \\ \text{shall envy} \text{him} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{make} \\ \text{limps} \text{henceforth} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{I} \\ \text{envy} \text{man} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{the} \\ (\text{heart} \text{whose} \\ \text{is}-\text{warm}) \end{cases}$
--	---	--	--

5. Your sorrows are our gladness.

6. The blooming morning oped her dewy eyes.

$\begin{cases} \text{sorrows} \text{Your} \\ \text{are}-\text{gladness} \text{our} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{morning} \text{the} \\ \text{oped} \text{eyes} \text{her} \\ \text{blooming} \\ \text{dewy} \end{cases}$
---	---

7. Men are like birds that build their nests in trees that hang over rivers.

$\begin{cases} \text{Men} \\ \text{are}-\text{like} [] \text{birds} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{that} \\ \text{build} \\ \text{in trees} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{nests} \text{their} \\ \text{that} \\ \text{hang} \text{over rivers} \end{cases}$
---	--	--

8. He was followed by another worthless rogue, who flung away his modesty instead of his ignorance.

$\begin{cases} \text{He} \\ \text{was followed} \text{by rogue} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{another} \\ \text{worthless} \\ \text{who} \\ \text{flung} \text{away} \\ \text{modesty} \text{his} \\ \text{instead of ignorance} \text{his} \end{cases}$
--	---

9. A bird is placed in a bell-glass, A, which stands over the mercury.

$\begin{cases} \text{bird} \text{A} \\ \text{is placed} \text{in bell-glass} \end{cases}$	$\begin{cases} \text{A} \\ (\text{which} \\ \text{stands} \text{over mercury} \text{the} \end{cases}$
---	---

10. Remorseless Time!

Fierce spirit of the glass and scythe! What power
Can stay him in his silent course, or melt
His iron heart to pity?

168 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

(Time | Remorseless
 spirit | fierce
 of { glass | the
 and
 power | what scythe
 can stay | him in course | his
 or silent
 can melt | heart his
 to pity iron

11. "Banished from Rome!" What's banished, but set free
 From daily contact of the things I loathe?
 "Tried and convicted traitor!" Who says this?
 Who'll prove it, at his peril, on my head?

I to be banished
 am banished | from Rome is—what | but to be set free | from contact.
 I daily
 am tried * of things the I
 and
 am convicted | of being—traitor | a loathe | which
 who who
 says | this will prove it
 at peril | his
 on head | my

RULE X. (Page 205.)

- Charles and Henry are flying their kites.
- You and I should study our lessons.

Charles You
 and and
 Henry I
 are flying | kites | their should study | lessons | our

- The child wants some bread and milk: will you get it?

child The	child The
wants bread-and-milk some	wants bread some
	in milk

you This is a compound mixed sentence, no connective; or we have two simple sentences.
 will get | it

KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 169

4. The good man, and the sinner, too, shall have his reward.
5. The great philosopher and statesman is laid in his grave.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{man} \mid \text{The} \\ \text{has} \mid \text{good} \\ \text{and} \mid \text{reward} \mid \text{his} \\ \text{sinner} \mid \text{the} \\ \text{has} \mid \text{reward} \mid \text{his} \\ \text{too} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{philosopher} \mid \text{The} \\ \text{and} \mid \text{great} \\ \text{statesman} \\ \text{is laid} \mid \text{in grave} \mid \text{his} \end{array} \right.$
---	--

6. He bought a horse and a wagon, and sold them at a profit.
7. Every house and lot has its price set opposite its number.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{He} \\ \text{bought} \mid \text{horse} \mid \text{a} \\ \text{and} \mid \text{wagon} \mid \text{a} \\ \text{he} \\ \text{sold} \mid \text{them} \\ \text{at profit} \mid \text{a} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{house-and-lot} \mid \text{Every} \\ \text{has} \mid \text{price} \\ \text{set} \mid \text{opposite number} \mid \text{its} \end{array} \right.$
--	---

RULE XI. (Page 206.)

1. Henry or Samuel will lend you his book.
2. If thy hand or thy foot offend thee, cut it off, and cast it from thee.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Henry} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{Samuel} \\ \text{will lend} \mid \text{you} \\ \text{book} \mid \text{his} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{thou} \\ \text{cut} \mid \text{it} \\ \text{and} \mid \text{off} \\ \text{cast} \mid \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{If} \\ \text{hand} \mid \text{thy} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{foot} \mid \text{thy} \\ \text{offend} \mid \text{thee} \\ \text{it} \\ \text{from thee} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$
--	--

3. Neither James nor John has gained much credit for himself.
4. Either Mary or Sarah will recite her lesson.

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(Neither) { James nor John has gained credit much for himself	(Either) { Mary or Sarah will recite lesson her
--	---

5. Even a rugged rock, or a barren heath, though in itself disagreeable, contributes by contrast to the beauty of the whole.

rock Even a rugged or heath a barren contributes { though it is—disagreeable in itself by contrast to beauty the of whole the
--

6. Either James or his father was mistaken in his opinion.

7. Neither the teacher nor the scholars used their books in school.

(Either) { James or father his was mistaken in opinion his	(Neither) { teacher—the book his used nor in class—the { scholars the books their used in class the
--	---

RULE XII. (Pages 207, 208.)

1. His spirit was so bird-like and so pure.

2. Dim, cheerless is the scene my patch around.

spirit His { bird-like—so was—{ and pure so	scene the around path my is—{ Dim and cheerless
--	---

KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 171

3. This life of ours is a wild Æolian harp of many a joyous strain.
 4. Every tree-top has its shadow.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{life} \\ \\ \text{of ours} \\ \\ \text{is—harp} \\ \\ \text{wild} \\ \\ \text{Æolian} \\ \\ \text{of strain} \\ \\ \text{many a} \\ \\ \text{joyous} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{tree-top} \\ \\ \text{Every} \\ \\ \text{has} \\ \\ \text{shadow} \\ \\ \text{its} \end{array} \right.$
---	---

5. With fleecy clouds the sky is blanched.
 6. Still stands the forest primeval.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sky} \\ \\ \text{the} \\ \\ \text{is blanched} \\ \\ \text{With clouds} \\ \\ \text{fleecy} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{forest} \\ \\ \text{the} \\ \\ \text{stands} \\ \\ \text{primeval} \\ \\ \text{Still} \end{array} \right.$
--	--

7. 'Tis impious in a good man to be sad.
 8. To hope the best is pious, brave, and wise.

$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{(It)} \\ \text{to be—sad} \\ \\ \text{is—impious} \\ \\ \text{in man} \end{array} \right) \left \begin{array}{l} \text{a} \\ \text{good} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{To hope} \\ \\ \text{best} \\ \\ \text{the} \\ \\ \text{pious} \\ \\ \text{and} \\ \\ \text{brave} \\ \\ \text{and} \\ \\ \text{wise} \end{array} \right.$
---	--

9. Time wasted is existence; used, is life.
 10. Thoughts shut up, want air,
 And spoil like bales unopened to the sun.

$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Time} \\ \\ \text{wasted} \\ \\ \text{and} \\ \\ \text{time} \\ \\ \text{used} \\ \\ \text{is—life} \end{array} \right)$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Thoughts} \\ \\ \text{shut} \\ \\ \text{up} \\ \\ \text{want} \\ \\ \text{air} \\ \\ \text{and} \\ \\ \text{spoil} \\ \\ \text{like bales} \\ \\ \text{unopened} \\ \\ \text{to sun} \\ \\ \text{the} \end{array} \right.$
---	--

11. Tell me not in mournful numbers,
 Life is but an empty dream.
 12. Pray for the living, in v hose breast
 The struggle between right and wrong
 Is raging terrible and strong.

172 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

You me not tell in numbers mournful life (is—dream but an empty	You pray for living the struggle between is raging in breast whom and strong
---	--

13. Petulant she spoke, and at herself she laughed;
 A rose-bud set with little willful thorns,
 And sweet as English air could make her.

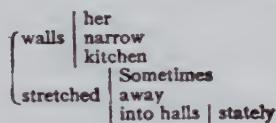
she rose-bud a and set with thorns little spoke Petulant sweet air English and she laughed at herself	set willful air English could make her sweet as
---	---

14. The hills are dearest which our childish feet
 Have climbed the earliest, and the streams most sweet!
 Are ever those at which our young lips drank—
 Stoop'd to their waters o'er the grassy bank.

hills The feet our childish have climbed which are—dearest and streams the most sweet	feet our childish which the earliest
are—those ever	lips our young to waters their stooped over bank the drank at which grassy

KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 173

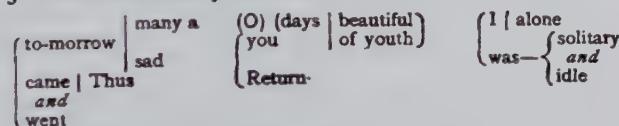
15. Sometimes her narrow kitchen walls
Stretched away into stately halls.



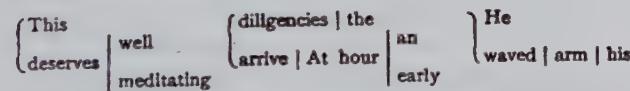
RULE XIII. (Page 209.)

1. Thus many a sad to-morrow came and went.
2. Return, O beautiful days of youth!

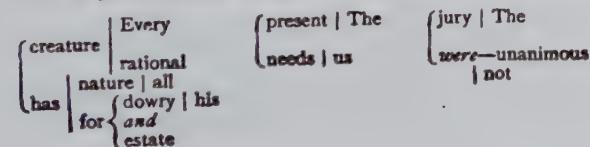
3. I alone was solitary and idle.



4. This well deserves meditating.
5. At an early hour, arrive the diligencies.
6. He waved his arm.



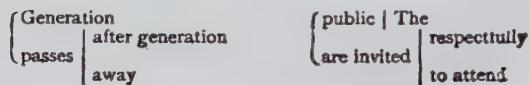
7. Every rational creature has all nature for his dowry and estate.
8. The present needs us. 9. The jury were not unanimous.



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10. Generation after generation passes away.

II. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

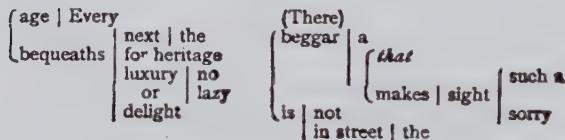


12. Every age

Bequeaths the next for heritage,
No lazy luxury or delight.

13. There's not a beggar in the street

Makes such a sorry sight.



14. He that attends to his interior self.

That has a heart, and keeps it—has a mind

That hungers and supplies it, and who seeks

A social, not a dissipated life.

Has business.

The spectacles set them unhappily wrong:

The point in dispute was as all the world

To which the said spectacles ought to belong.

KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 175

{	He	{	that attends to self and that has heart a and keeps it and that has mind a and supplies it and who seeks life a but does seek not life a has business	{	(1) his interior	{	contest a arose Between	{	Nose Eyes		
							(2) spectacles the set them wrong unhappily				
{		{		{	(3) that hungers	{	point the in dispute	{	said ought to belong to which		
							max— {spectacles the world all knows as				

RULE XIV. (Page 210.)

1. Her beauty, and not her talents, attracts attention.
2. No wife and no mother was there to comfort him.

{	beauty Her	{	wife No
	attracts attention		and
	and		mother no
	talents her		was there
	do attract not		to comfort him
	it		

3. Out of the same mouth proceed blessing and cursing.
4. You and I look alike.

{	blessing and cursing	{	You and I
	proceed Out of mouth	{	look-alike
	the same		

5. My uncle, with his wife, is in town.
6. Charles and Emma are good scholars.

176 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{uncle} \mid \text{My} \\ \quad \quad \quad \mid \text{with wife} \mid \text{his} \\ \text{is} \mid \text{in town} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Charles} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{Emma} \end{array} \right.$
are—scholars | good

7. Charles, together with his sister Emma, is studying botany.
8. The crime, not the scaffold, makes the shame.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Charles} \mid \text{together with sister} \mid \text{his} \\ \quad \quad \quad \mid \text{Emma} \\ \text{is studying} \mid \text{botany} \end{array} \right.$

$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{crime} \mid \text{The} \\ \text{makes} \mid \text{shame} \mid \text{the} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{scaffold} \mid \text{the} \\ \text{(does make} \mid \text{not} \\ \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \quad \mid \text{it} \end{array} \right)$

9. The ambition and the avarice of man are the sources of his unhappiness. 10. Fire of imagination, strength of mind, and firmness of soul are gifts of nature.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{sources} \mid \text{the} \\ \quad \quad \quad \mid \text{of unhappiness} \mid \text{his} \\ \text{are} \mid \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{ambition} \mid \text{The} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{avarice} \mid \text{of man} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Fire} \mid \text{of imagination} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{strength} \mid \text{of mind} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{firmness} \mid \text{of soul} \\ \text{are} \mid \text{gifts} \mid \text{of nature} \end{array} \right.$

11. Each battle sees the other's umbered face. 12. A coach and six is, in our time, never seen, except as a part of some pageant.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{battle} \mid \text{Each} \\ \text{sees} \mid \text{face} \mid \text{other's} \mid \text{the} \\ \quad \quad \quad \mid \text{umbered} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{coach-and-six} \mid \text{A} \\ \text{is seen} \mid \text{never} \\ \quad \quad \quad \mid \text{in time} \mid \text{our} \\ \quad \quad \quad \mid \text{except} \\ \quad \quad \quad \mid \text{it} \\ \quad \quad \quad \mid \text{(as)} \\ \text{is-part} \mid \text{a} \end{array} \right.$
of pageant | some

13. An hour a day of virtuous liberty,
Is worth a whole eternity of bondage.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{hour} \mid \text{An} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{day} \mid \text{a} \\ \quad \quad \quad \mid \text{of liberty} \mid \text{virtuous} \end{array} \right.$
is—worth | [] eternity | a
whole | of bondage

KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR 177

RULE XV. (Page 212.)

1. To give an affront, or to take one tamely, is no mark of a great mind. 2. Neither he nor she has spoken to him.

To give affront an	(Neither
or	he
to take one	nor
tamely	she
is—mark no	
of mind a	has spoken to him
great	

3. To reveal secrets, or to betray one's friends, is contemptible perfidy. 4. Either ability or inclination was wanting.

To reveal secrets	(Either)
or	ability
to betray friends one's	or
is—perfidy contemptible	inclination
	was—wanting

5. Hatred or revenge deserves censure.
6. Neither poverty nor riches is desirable.

Hatred	(Neither)
or	poverty
revenge	nor
deserves censure	riches
	are—desirable

7. The vanity, the ambition, or the pride of some men keeps them always in trouble. 8. Emma or Jane has lost her dictionary.

vanity The	Emma
or	or
ambition the	Jane
or	
pride the	has lost dictionary her
of men some	
them	
keeps always	
in trouble	

9. The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,
The swallow twittering from the straw-built shed,
The cock's shrill clarion, or the echoing horn,
No more shall rouse them from their lowly bed.

178 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

call	The
or	breezy
swallow	of morn incense-breathing
clarion	the
or	twittering from abed the
cock	straw-bale
or	shril
horn	the
	echoing
shall rouse	no more
	them
	from bed their
	lowly

30. From the high bœn.

Of stars to the lulled lake, and mountain coast,
All is concentrated in a life intense,
Where not a beam, nor air, nor leaf is lost.

all	From bœn	the
		high
		of stars
	to lake	the
	and	lulled
	to coast	the
		mountain
is concentrated in life		a
		intense
		beam not a
		nor
		air
		nor
		leaf
		is lost where

31. Time, nor Eternity, hath seen
A repetition of delight
In all its phases; ne'er hath been
For men or angels that which is.

KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 179

(1) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(neither)} \\ \text{Time} \\ \text{nor} \\ \text{Eternity} \end{array} \right.$
 hath seen | repetition | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a} \\ \text{of delight} \end{array} \right.$ in phases | all its
 that | $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{which} \\ \text{is} \end{array} \right.$
 (2) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{never} \\ \text{hath been} \end{array} \right.$ | for $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{men} \\ \text{or} \\ \text{angels} \end{array} \right.$

RULE XVI. (Page 214.)

1. To do right is to do that which is ordered to be done.
2. To die is to be banished from myself.
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{To do | right} \\ \text{is—to do | that} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{To die} \\ \text{is—to be banished | from myself} \\ \text{is ordered—to be done} \end{array} \right.$
3. To do justice and judgment is more acceptable to the Lord than sacrifice. 4. It is our duty to try and our determination to succeed.
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{To do | justice} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{judgment} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(It)} \\ \text{to try} \\ \text{is—duty | our} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{to succeed} \\ \text{is—determination | our} \end{array} \right.$
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{is—more acceptable} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to Lord | the} \\ \text{than} \\ \text{sacrifice} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{is—acceptable} \end{array} \right.$
5. He had dared to think for himself.
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{He} \\ \text{had dared | to think | for himself.} \end{array} \right.$
6. It is the curse of kings to be attended
 By slaves that take their humors for a warrant
 To break within the bloody house of life,
 And on the winking of authority,
 To understand a law.

180 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

17. Have ye brave sons? Look in the next fierce brawl
Too see them die. Have ye fair daughters? Look
To see them live, torn from your arms, distained,
Dishonored, and if ye dare call for justice,
Be answered by the lash.

RULE XVII. (Page 215.)

**1. I come not here to talk. 2. I can not see to spin my flax.
3. In sooth, deceit maketh no mortal gay.**

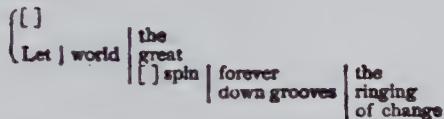
I come | not here to talk I can see | not to spin | flax | my
 deceit maketh | In sooth mortal | no gay

4. I saw along the winter snow a spectral column pour.

the winter

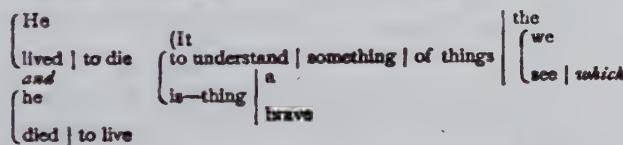
KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 181

5. Let the great world spin forever down the ringing grooves of change.

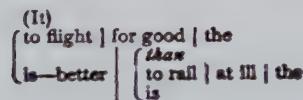


6. He lived to die, and died to live.

7. It is a brave thing to understand something of what we see.



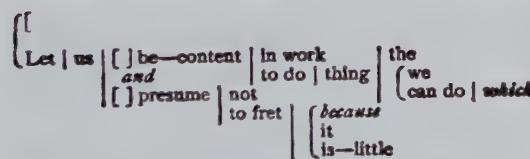
8. It is better to fight for the good than to rail at the ill.



9. Let us be content in work,

To do the thing we can, and not presume

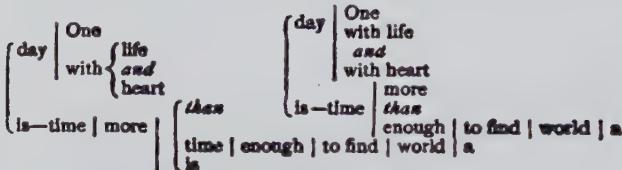
To fret because it's little.



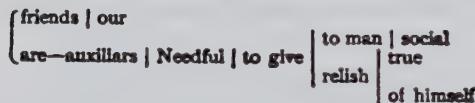
10. One day with life and heart,

Is more than time enough to find a world.

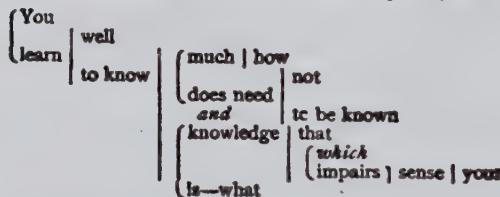
182 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.



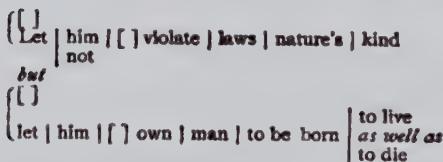
11. Needful auxiliaries are our friends, to give
To social man true relish of himself.



12. Learn well to know how much need not be known,
And what that knowledge which impairs your sense.



13. Let him not violate kind nature laws,
But own man born to live as well as die.



14. The blood more stirs
To rouse a lion than to start a hare.

KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 183

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{blood} | \text{The} \\ \text{stirs} | \text{more} | \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{stirs} \\ \text{it} \end{array} \right) \\ \text{to rouse} | \text{lion} | \text{a} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{to rouse} | \text{lion} | \text{a} \\ \text{stirs} | \text{blood} | \text{the} \\ \text{stirs} | \text{more} | \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{than} \\ \text{(to start)} \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right. \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{stirs} | \text{it} \\ \text{to start} | \text{hare} | \text{a} \\ \text{stirs} | \text{it} \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} \text{stirs} | \text{more} | \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{than} \\ \text{(to start)} \end{array} \right) \\ \text{stirs} | \text{hare} | \text{a} \\ \text{stirs} | \text{it} \end{array} \right.$$

15. He that lacks time to mourn, lacks time to mend.
Eternity mourns that.

(1) $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{He} | \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{that} \\ \text{lacks} | \text{time} | \text{to mourn} \end{array} \right) \\ \text{lacks} | \text{time} | \text{to mend} \end{array} \right. \quad (2) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Eternity} \\ \text{mourns} | \text{that} \end{array} \right.$

RULE XVIII. (Page 217.)

1. All the world was ours once more.
2. Therein the patient must minister to himself.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{world} | \text{All} \\ \text{was—ours} | \text{the} \\ | \text{once more} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{patient} | \text{the} \\ \text{must minister} | \text{Therein} \\ | \text{to himself} \end{array} \right.$$

3. I saw the blue Rhine sweep along.
4. Death erects his batteries right over against our homes.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{saw} | \text{Rhine} | \text{the} \\ | \text{blue} \\ | \text{[] sweep} | \text{along} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Death} \\ \text{erects} | \text{batteries} | \text{his} \\ | \text{over against homes} | \text{our} \\ | \text{right} \end{array} \right.$$

5. Slowly the throng moves o'er the tomb-paved ground.
6. The complication of a town is often happily unraveled by starting from a main trunk.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{throng} | \text{the} \\ \text{moves} | \text{Slowly} \\ | \text{over ground} \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{complication} | \text{The} \\ \text{is unraveled} | \text{of town} | \text{a} \\ | \text{often} \\ | \text{happily} \\ | \text{by starting from trunk} \end{array} \right. \quad \left. \begin{array}{l} | \text{a} \\ | \text{main} \end{array} \right.$$

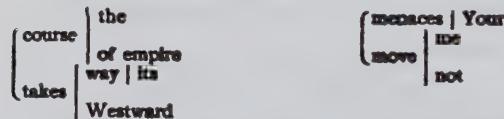
184 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

7. Man desires not only to be loved, but to be lovely.



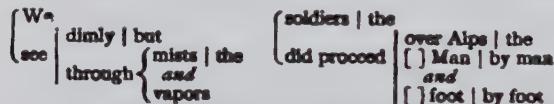
8. Westward the course of empire takes its way.

9. Your menaces move me not.



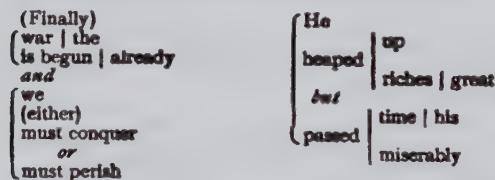
10. We see but dimly through the mists and vapors.

11. Man by man, and foot by foot, did the soldiers proceed over the Alps.



12. Finally, the war is already begun, and we must either conquer or perish.

13. He heaped up great riches, but passed his time miserably.



14. Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund Day
Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain's top.

KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 185

15. I'll look no more,—
Lest my brain turn, and the deficient sight
Topple down headlong.

candles | Night's
are burnt | out
and
Day | jocund
stands | [] tiptoe
on top | mountain's | the
 | misty

I
will look

no more
lest
brain | my
turn
and
sight | the
topple | deficient
down
headlong

16. Not a word to each other; we kept the great pace—
Neck by neck, stride by stride, never changing our place.

17. Their breath is agitation, and their life
A storm whereon they ride to sink at last.

we | each
spoke | Not
word | a
to other | the
but
we | changing | never
pace | our
the
kept | [] neck | by neck
and
[] stride | by stride

breath | Their
is—agitation
and
life | their
is—storm | a
they
ride | *whereon*
to sink | at last

18. Who does the best his circumstance allows,
Does well, acts nobly, angels could no more.
Our outward act indeed admits restraint;
'Tis not in things to domineer o'er thought.
Guard well thy thought, our thoughts are heard in heaven.

486 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

(1)	$\begin{cases} \text{he} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Who} \\ \text{does well} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{and} & \text{best} \\ \text{acts nobly} & \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{the} \\ \text{circumstance his} \\ \text{allows that} \end{array} \right) \end{cases}$	(2)	$\begin{cases} \text{act} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{our} \\ \text{outward} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{admits} & \text{indeed} \\ \text{but} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{restraint} \\ \text{(it)} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{to dominar over thought} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{not} \\ \text{is} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{could do more so} & \text{in things} \end{cases}$
(3)	$\begin{cases} \text{thou} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{well} \\ \text{thought thy} \end{array} \right. \\ \text{guard} & \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{for} \\ \text{thoughts our} \\ \text{are heard in heaven} \end{array} \right. \end{cases}$		

RULE XIX. (Page 219.)

3. The man was killed with a sword, and died by violence.
6. Above the clouds and tempest's rage,
 Across yon blue and radiant arch,
 Upon their long, high pilgrimage,
 I watched their glittering armies march.

man The	I	their	clouds the
was killed with sword a	watched armies	glittering	and
and	[]	[]	rage temp'ts
be	march	march	yon
died by violence			blue
			and
			radiant
			their
			upon pilgrimage long
			and
			high

RULE XX. (Page 218.)

1. We moved along in silence and with caution.
2. Playing is more pleasant than working.

We	Playing	than
moved	is—more pleasant	working
along in silence and with caution		is—pleasant

KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 187

3. They neither could learn, nor desired to learn.
 4. He can brag, but he is not able to do much.

(neither)	(He
(They can brag	<i>but</i>
could learn	the
<i>nor</i>	(is—able to do much
(they desired to learn	not

5. That lot is preferable to yours, and it is cheaper than yours.
 6. He looks as if he were hungry.

lot That	He
is—preferable to yours	looks <i>as if</i>
<i>and</i>	he
it	were—hungry
than yours	He
is—cheaper is—cheap	looks he
	would look <i>as</i>
	he
	were—hungry

7. He has no love or veneration for him.
 8. I can not tell whether he has returned.

He	I
love no	can tell not
<i>or</i>	(whether)
veneration	he
for him	has returned

9. All were drowned save me. All were drowned save L.

All save me	All
were drowned	were drowned <i>safe</i>
	I
	was drowned not
(I being safe or being saved)	
all	all
were drowned	save
	I
	were drowned

188 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

10. Neither James nor John came home yesterday.
11. I always wished for your society.

(Neither)		
James		
NOR		
John		
came	[] home	{ I wished always
	[] yesterday	for society } young

12. The boy would have his own way.
13. The parliament addressed the king, and was prorogued the same day.

boy | The
would have | way | his own
parliament | The
addressed | king | the
and
it
was prorogued | [] day | the
same

RULE XXI. (Page 220.)

1. Come as the winds come when navies are stranded.
2. I never thought that it could be so.

[]	winds the	I	never
come	come as	thought	(that)
	navies	it	could be so
	are stranded taken		

3. He locks the door after the horse is stolen.

4. I now know why you deceived me.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{He} \\ \text{locks} \end{array} \right.$	$\left \begin{array}{l} \text{door} \\ \text{the} \\ \text{horse} \\ \text{the} \\ \text{is stolen} \\ \text{after} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{know} \end{array} \right.$	$\left \begin{array}{l} \text{now} \\ \text{you} \\ \text{deceived} \end{array} \right.$	$\left \begin{array}{l} \text{why} \\ \text{me} \end{array} \right.$
--	---	--	---	---

5. He will have friends wherever he may be.

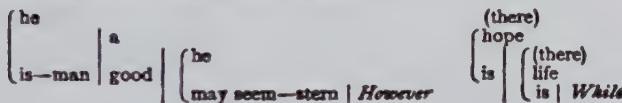
6. I could distinguish the merchant to whom the ship was consigned.

He will have	friends he	I could distinguish	merchandise	the ship the was consigned * to whom
		may be wherever		

KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 189

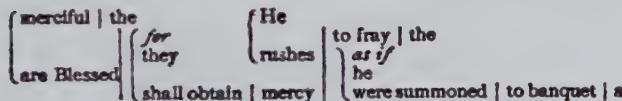
7. However stern he may seem, he is a good man.

8. While there is life, there is hope.



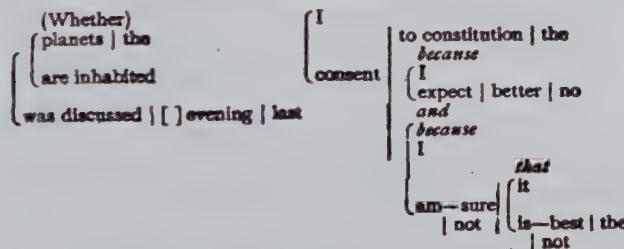
9. Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.

10. He rushes to the fray as if he were summoned to a banquet.



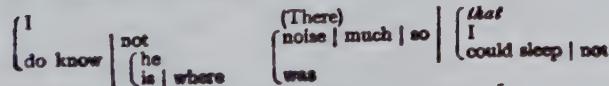
11. Whether the planets are inhabited, was discussed last evening.

12. I consent to the constitution, because I expect no better, and because I am not sur that it is not the best.

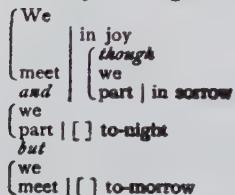


13. I do not know where he is.

14. There was so much noise that I could not sleep.

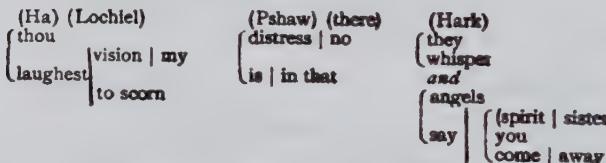


15. We meet in joy, though we part in sorrow;
We part to-night, but we meet to-morrow.



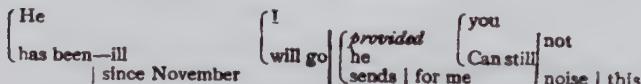
RULE XXII. (Page 221.)

2. Ha! laughest thou, Lochiel, my vision to scorn?
3. Pshaw! there's no distress in that.
13. Hark! they whisper: angels say,
 Sister spirit, come away.



EXERCISES. (Pages 228-230.)

1. He has been ill since November. 2. I will go, provided he sends for me. 3. Can you not still this noise?



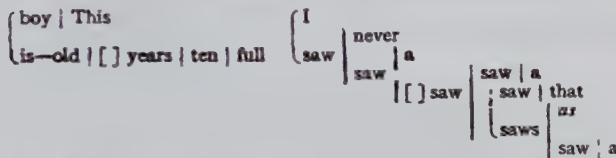
4. The rain still continues. 5. The before-mentioned facts are before you. 6. Does he live anywhere in Ohio?



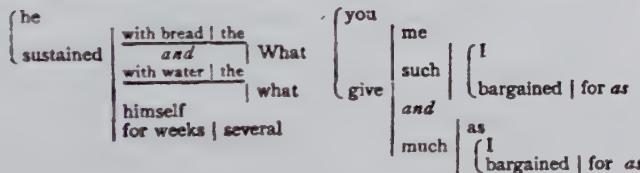
KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 191

7. This boy is full ten years old.

8. I never saw a saw saw a saw as that saw saws a saw.

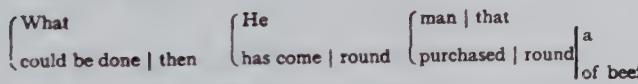


9. What with the bread, and what with the water, he sustained himself for several weeks. 10. Give me such as I bargained for, and as much as I bargained for.



11. What, then, could be done? 12. He has come round.

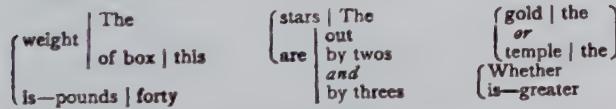
13. That man purchased a round of beef.



14. The weight of this box is forty pounds.

15. The stars are out by twos and threes.

16. Whether is greater, the gold or the temple?



17. Sing unto the Lord, O ye saints of his.

18. No man can come unto me except the Father draws him.

192 KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

$ \begin{cases} (O) (ye saints of his) \\ ye \\ Sing unto Lord the \end{cases} $	$ \begin{cases} man No \\ can come \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} unto me \\ except \\ Father the \\ draws him \end{cases} $
--	--

19. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures.

20. They have promised, yet they do not perform.

$ \begin{cases} He \\ maketh me to lie \end{cases} $	$ \begin{cases} down \\ in pastures green \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} They \\ haved promised \\ yet \\ (they \\ do not perform \end{cases} $
--	---

21. One came, methought, and whispered in my ear.

22. He that catches at more than belongs to him, justly deserves to lose what he has.

$ \begin{cases} I \\ thought \end{cases} $	$ \begin{cases} one \\ came \\ and \\ whispered \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} he \\ catches at more \\ deserves to lose that \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} that \\ justly \\ to that \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} than \\ belongs to him \\ he \\ has which \end{cases} $
--	---

23. All this, I heard as one half dead; but answer had I none to words so true, save tears for my sins.

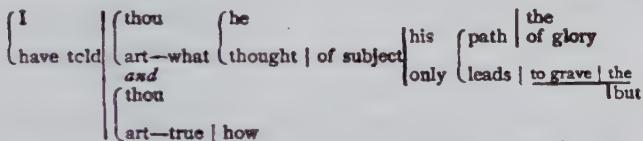
24. Dreaming, she knew it was a dream.

$ \begin{cases} I \\ heard \\ but \\ (hears as \end{cases} $	$ \begin{cases} this all \\ (one dead half \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} she dreaming \\ knew \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} it \\ was—dream a \end{cases} $
$ \begin{cases} I \\ had \\ to words true so \end{cases} $	$ \begin{cases} answer none \\ save tears for sins my \end{cases} $

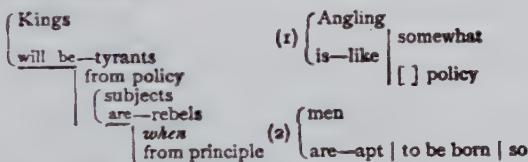
25. I have told what, and how true thou art.

26. He thought only of his subject. 27. The path of glory leads but to the grave.

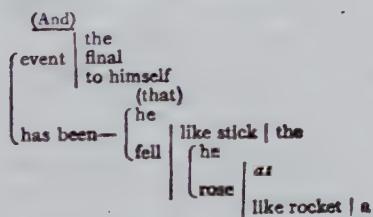
KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 193



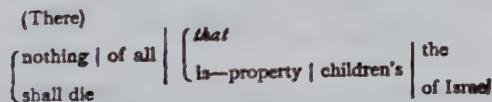
28. Kings will be tyrants from policy when subjects are rebels from principle. 29. Angling is somewhat like poetry—men are apt to be born so.



30. And the final event to himself has been that, as he rose like a rocket, he fell like the stick.



31. There shall nothing die of all that is the children of Israel's.



32. We have just come from Brown and Starr's.

33. Three times seven are twenty-one.

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$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{We} \\ \text{have come} \\ \text{from store} \end{array} \right \begin{array}{l} \text{just} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{Starr's} \end{array}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{seven [] times Three} \\ \text{are—twenty-one} \end{array} \right.$
--	--

34. I paid thirty-seven and a half cents for butter this morning.
 35. Wheat is two dollars a bushel.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{paid} \\ \text{for butter} \\ \text{[] morning this} \end{array} \right \text{cents thirty-seven-and-a-half}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Wheat} \\ \text{is} \\ \text{[] bushel a} \end{array} \right \begin{array}{l} \text{[] dollars two} \end{array}$
---	---

36. He ran the train at the rate of forty miles an hour.
 37. The more I see of him the better I like him.

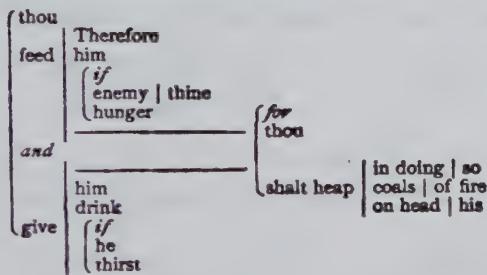
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{He} \\ \text{ran} \\ \text{at rate} \\ \text{[] hour an} \end{array} \right \begin{array}{l} \text{train the} \\ \text{of miles forty} \end{array}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{see more} \end{array} \right \begin{array}{l} \text{The} \\ \text{of him} \end{array}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{like} \end{array} \right \begin{array}{l} \text{him} \\ \text{the better} \end{array}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{see more}* \end{array} \right \begin{array}{l} \text{the} \\ \text{of him} \end{array}$
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{like him} \end{array} \right \begin{array}{l} \text{the better} \end{array}$		

38. Let your communication be yea, yea, and nay, nay.

39. As far as the east is from the west, so far hath He removed our transgressions from us.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ye} \\ \text{let communication} \end{array} \right \begin{array}{l} \text{your} \\ \text{[] be} \end{array}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{yea yea*} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{nay nay} \end{array} \right.$
$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{he} \\ \text{hath removed} \end{array} \right \begin{array}{l} \text{far As} \\ \text{far so} \\ \text{transgressions our} \\ \text{from us} \end{array}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{east the} \\ \text{is far} \\ \text{as} \\ \text{from west the} \end{array} \right.$

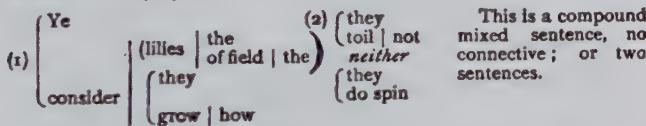
40. Therefore, if thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink: for in so doing, thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head.



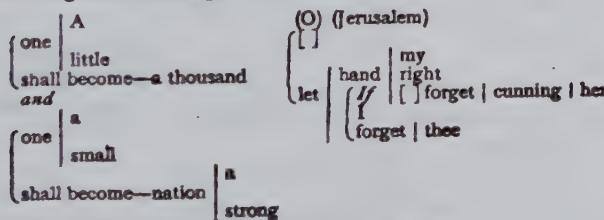
41. It is good for us to be here.



42. Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin.



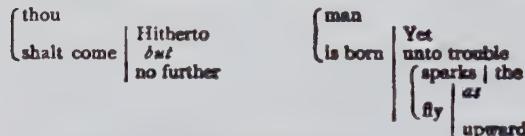
43. A little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation. 44. If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning.



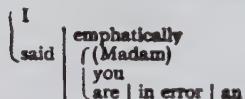
16. Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further.

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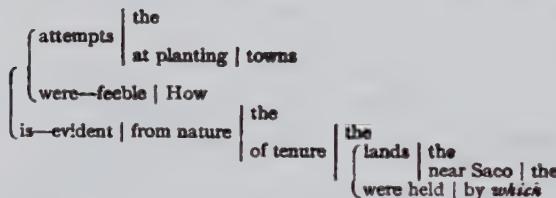
46. Yet man is born unto trouble, as the sparks fly upward.



47. "Madam," said I, emphatically, "you are in an error."

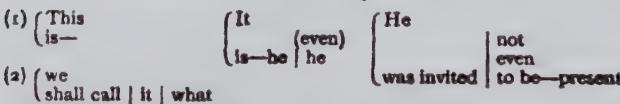


48. How feeble were the attempts at planting towns, is evident from the nature of the tenure by which the lands near the Sacramento were held.



49. This is—what shall we call it? go. It is he, even he.

51. He was not even invited to be present.



52. Is your health good now? Rather so.



53. The garret was filled with broken chairs, cast off garments, and what not.

KEY TO HARVEY'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR. 197

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{garret} | \text{The} \\ \text{was filled} | \text{with} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{chairs} | \text{broken} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{garments} | \text{cast off} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{things} | \text{other} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{do mention} | \text{which} \\ \text{not} \end{array} \right.$

54. How long was it before the man came to? About three quarters of an hour.

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{it} | \text{man} | \text{the} \\ \text{came to} | \text{before} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{It} \\ \text{was} | [] \text{quarters} | \text{three} | \text{about} \\ \text{of hour} | \text{an} \end{array} \right.$

was—long | How

55. No quips, now, Pistol: indeed I am in the waist two yards about.

$(\text{Pistol}) \quad (1) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{you} \\ \text{make} \end{array} \right| \text{quips} | \text{No} \quad (2) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{am} \end{array} \right| \text{indeed} \\ \text{now} \quad \left[\begin{array}{l} \text{in waist} | \text{the} \\ [] \text{yards} | \text{two} | \text{about} \end{array} \right]$

56. He that will not when he may,
When he would, he shall have nay.

57. For what is worth in any thing
But so much money as 'twill bring?

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{He} | \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{that} \\ \text{will} [] \\ \text{be} \\ \text{may} [] | \text{when} \end{array} \right) | \text{not} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(For)} \\ \text{worth} | \text{in thing} | \text{any} \\ \text{is—what} | \text{but money} \end{array} \right. \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{much} | \text{so} \\ \text{it} \\ \text{will bring} | \text{as} \end{array} \right.$

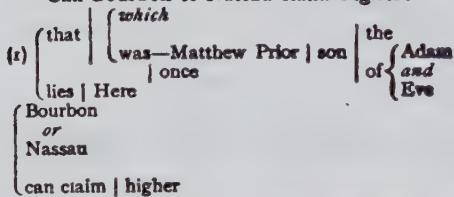
he
shall have | $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{nay} \\ \text{he} \\ \text{would} [] | \text{when} \end{array} \right)$

58. The swan on still St. Mary's lake,
Float double, swan and shadow.

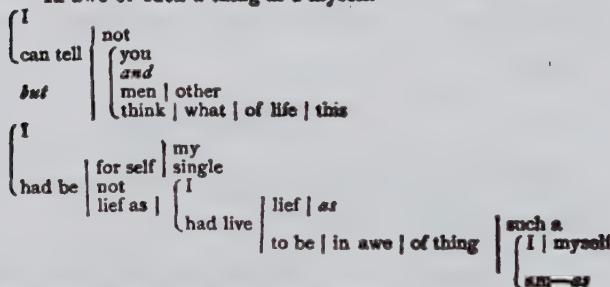
$(1) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{swan} | \text{The} \\ \text{on lake} | \text{still} \\ \text{float—double} \end{array} \right. \quad (2) \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{each} \\ \text{is} \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{swan} \\ \text{and} \\ \text{shadow} \end{array} \right. \end{array} \right.$

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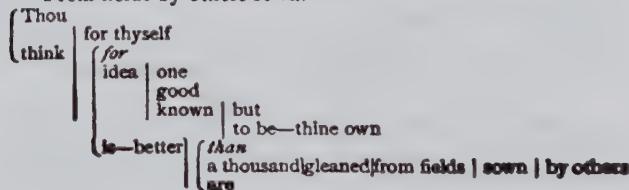
59. Here lies what once was Matthew Prior,
The son of Adam and Eve:
Can Bourbon or Nassau claim higher?



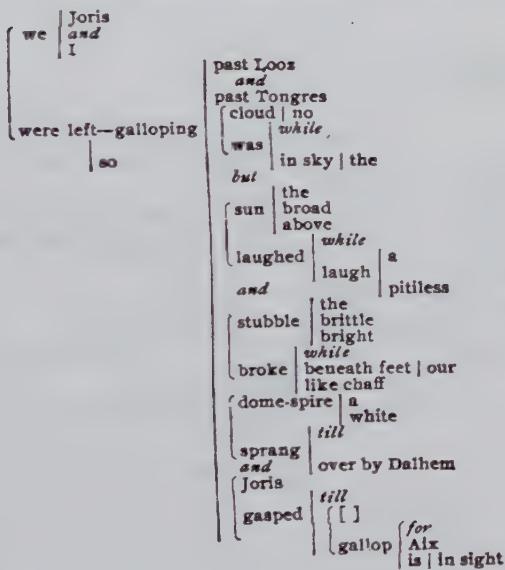
60. I can not tell what you and other men
Think of this life; but for my single self,
I had as lief not be as live to be
In awe of such a thing as I myself.



61. Think for thyself—one good idea,
But known to be thine own,
Is better than a thousand gleaned
From fields by others sown.



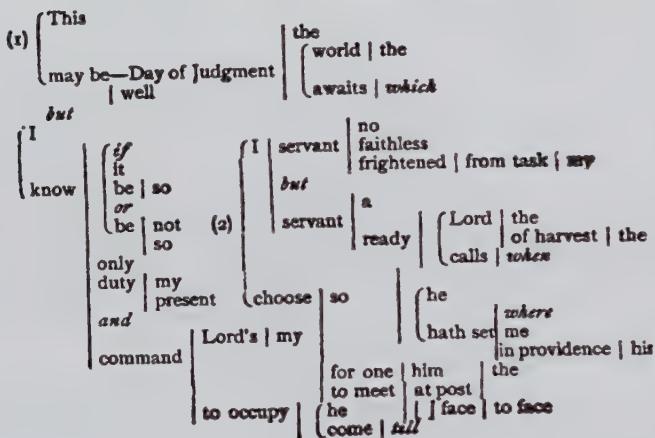
62. So we were left galloping, Joris and I,
 Past Looz and past Tongres, no cloud in the sky :
 The broad sun above laughed a pitiless laugh ;
 'Neath our feet broke the brittle bright stubble like chaff;
 Till over by Dalhem a dome-spire sprang white,
 And "Gallop," gasped Joris, "for Aix is in sight."



63.

This well may be

The Day of Judgment which the world awaits
 But, be it so or not, I only know
 My present duty, and my Lord's command
 To occupy till he come. So at the post
 Where he hath set me in his providence,
 I choose for one to meet him face to face,—
 No faithless servant frightened from my task,
 But ready when the Lord of the harvest calls.



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